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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. V. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JANUARY, 1914 No. 1

INTRODUCTORY

The NUMISMATIC MONTHLY now comes to you again, revived with energy and ambition, to fulfill the present demand for a popular Numismatic Journal devoted to the interests of all classes of numismatists. It solicits, and hopes to receive, the liberal support accorded it by the Numismatic Fraternity during its former four years of successful existence, (1908 to 1912), upon no other ground than that of meritorious service rendered its readers.

We are not re-entering the numismatic publishing field nor solicit your subscription upon mere promises: We state simply that the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY is now launched after preparations extending for a period of two years. Our aim, as heretofore, is to publish as interesting and entertaining journal as it is possible to make—regardless of price—in the interest of and for all classes of numismatists, to whom its pages will always be free and open for discussion or questions upon any numismatic topic. Our efforts will not be simply to see how many pages we can fill with print each month, but will endeavor to give interesting and instructive material, in the procuring of which we shall spare no expense.

We solicit original contributions, for which we will pay liberally. And we urgently invite every reader to send us his views regarding the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY. Tell us what according to your ideas we may do to make it more interesting and valuable to our readers. Remember that our efforts are to please you, and we can do this so much better if you will tell us what pleases you most.

One announcement which we are pleased to make, and which will be received with much pleasure and satisfaction by our readers, is that we have been fortunate in having secured the kind assistance of the following gentlemen who have consented to act as Associate Editors for the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY:

The Paper Money Department will be in charge of no less an authority than Mr. George H. Blake, the well known expert on Paper Money; author of

"United States Paper Money," the standard work on the subject. Mr. Blake will furnish our readers with illustrated articles and notes on the subject.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg, expert on Medals and Medallic Art, will contribute news and illustrations pertaining to all important issues of medals issued in this country and abroad.

Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, of Quebec, has kindly consented to contribute notes and articles on the Canadian Coinage. Dr. Courteau is author of several important works on the Canadian coinage.

These gentlemen are all too well known in the Numismatic World to need further introduction. They are not only experts in their respective branches of the science, but have the ability to convey their knowledge to others in an entertaining and instructive manner.

Arrangements for other original articles have been made with several prominent numismatic writers. And of course, we invite all our readers to consider themselves "Associate Editors" and send us any coin notes that may occur to them.

And now, with the above brief summary of the already prepared program for the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY, we believe that we are within the bounds of modest statements when we say that we will give you a Numismatic Journal the quality of which will NOT be in keeping with its low subscription price—but will be as good and of real numismatic interest and value as that of any numismatic publication published at any price. We will endeavor to give you a coin journal as high in quality as it is low in subscription price.

Subscription price for the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY is only Fifty Cents a year, post free, in United States and Canada; Foreign, $1.00.

Before closing this announcement we want to acknowledge and extend our sincere appreciation to the large number of friends who have expressed their confidence in this Journal by forwarding their subscriptions in response to our initial announcement, and before they had even seen a copy of this new publication.

With the hope that we may have the pleasure of having our former subscribers with us again and that those to whom this copy of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY comes as a stranger will give it the opportunity for a better acquaintance, (the "introduction fee" is only fifty cents, which pays for TWELVE "visits"), and wishing that the New Year may come to you laden with all that is good and true,

Cordially yours,

B. MAX MEHL,

Editor.

The Siege Coins of Carthagena

By "Portuguese Joe."

The coins issued during the siege of Carthagena, Spain, in 1873, are among the most modern of necessity pieces, and they are of special interest because they are the only coins struck representing the movement designed to transform Spain into a number of separate and independent States or Cantons during the latter years of the revolution of 1868-1874, after that country had tried without much success a number of experiments in government.

When Admiral Topete of the Spanish Navy issued his proclamation of September 17, 1868, to the people of Cadiz while his vessels were lying in Cadiz Bay, showing that his fleet was in rebellion against the established government, it met with the hearty approval of the people of that city and of Spain generally. The long-standing disgust of the Spanish people at the corrupt government of Queen Isabella had reached a culmination, and within a week the rebellion had spread over the greater part of Spain, and the Queen was forced to leave the country.

The first experiment was the Provisional Government formed October 3 with General Serrano as President of the Council of Ministers.

The next experiment, upon the adoption of a new constitution on July 6, 1869, was that of an hereditary monarchy. The Cortes was to elect a king, but there was no one available at the time, and General Serrano was appointed Regent, with the title of Highness. Several months were spent in discussing the availability of several candidates. Finally, the House of Savoy agreed to furnish a monarch, the Duke of Aosta, second son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and on November 16 he was elected by the Cortes, and became King Amadeo on January 2, 1871. He abdicated February 11, 1873.

From the beginning of the revolution there had existed a sentiment in favor of a republican form of government, but the republicans in the Cortes had always been in a minority. This sentiment had been gradually growing, and upon the abdication of King Amadeo and the failure to establish a satisfactory government, the Republic seemed to be the next logical step in experimentation, and on the day following the King's abdication the Cortes decreed that "The National Assembly resumes all powers and declares the Republic to be the form of government." Figueras was elected the first President.

Just what was to be the exact nature of the Republic caused a division among the republicans themselves. The Federal Republic was finally decided on, and a new constitution presented to the Cortes, but never adopted, was very closely modeled after the United States Constitution, including the electoral college system for the election of President and Vice-President. The opponents of the Federal plan were in favor of a single centralized government at Madrid, and these became known as the Centralists.

Those in favor of the Federal plan held that the proper way was to construct a government from the bottom up, with the canton as the unit, and this was responsible for the insurrections which broke out in many of the cantons, a number of them declaring themselves independent.

The cantonal movement had its beginning in Malaga, but soon spread to other cantons in the south and east. In other portions the central government

was obeyed only in a few spots, where the presence of loyal troops kept the population in subjection.

The most dangerous of all the cantonal insurrections was that at Carthagena, in the Canton of Murcia, which began in July, 1873, and under the dictatorship of General Contreras developed into the importance of a government rival to that at Madrid. After Contreras had organized the Canton of Murcia it was his custom to begin his communications to the Madrid government thus: "The President of the Canton of Murcia to the President of the Canton of Madrid." What made the insurrection at Carthagena the most dangerous and difficult to handle and suppress of all the cantonal movements was the fact that a large part of the Spanish Navy was stationed at that port, and was immediately seized by the insurgents, with whom the crews made common cause. The siege of Carthagena by the Madrid government was begun in September, and was continued until the end of December, the city being bombarded almost continually during the latter month. In October the insurgents gained a material advantage in a naval battle with the government squadron. In the city the rebels attempted to put in force their rather wild theories of

THE SIEGE COINS OF CARTHAGENA
Struck by the revolutionists while besieged by the troops of the Madrid Government.

government. It was hoped by the supporters of cantonalism that Carthagena would be able to hold out until January 2, 1874, when the Cortes would meet, and when it was expected and generally admitted that the Castellar administration would fall. The fall of Castellar meant the supremacy of federalism, and in the minds of many, federalism at this juncture meant the delivery of the country to anarchy. Castellar failed of re-election. General Pavia, the Captain-General of Madrid, had foreseen his defeat and was prepared for it, and with his troops took possession of the government. After the coup d'etat of Pavia the Republic was continued with Serrano as President of the Executive Power, and was merely the transfer of the Republican dictatorship from a civilian to a soldier.

The suppression of the insurrection at Carthagena and the final disappearance of the Canton of Murcia relieved the new government of the necessity of dealing further with the cantonal question. Early in January the arsenal at Carthagena exploded with great loss of life, and a few days later the besieged made a last desperate attempt at a sortie, but were driven back. While negotiations were pending for the surrender of the city, the junta and 2500 federalists escaped from the harbor on the ship Numantia, in defiance of the efforts of

the government squadron to detain her. When Gen. Lopez Domingues made his entry into Carthagena on the 13th of January, the city was a mass of ruins. Only 30 houses were left uninjured, and the experiment of the Canton of Murcia had been tried at a cost estimated at over ten million dollars.

Having tried these various experiments in government, the next was to return practically to the starting point, and on January 7, 1875, Alfonso XII, the son of the dethroned Isabella, became Spain's new monarch.

The coins of the siege of Carthagena are easily obtained in very fine or uncirculated condition. They are well executed and bear inscriptions only. The obverse inscription reads "Carthagena Sitiada Por Los Centralists" (Carthagena Besieged by the Centralists) and the month and year within a beaded circle. The reverse has "Revolucion" and the value, and "Cantonal" within a beaded circle. They bear the months of "Setiembre" and "Deciembre." The denominations are "Cinco Pesetas," "2 Pesetas" and "Diez Reales." The ten-real piece, although of the same general type, is of very different workmanship from the other two pieces.

A brief description of the other coins of Spain during the Revolution will not be out of place here. The first coins issued were those by the Provisional Government. They were the five, two, one and one-half pesetas dated 1869 and 1870. They have on the obverse a female figure representing Spain reclining, holding an olive or palm branch, with "Gobierno Provisional" above, and the date in exergue. The reverse has the crowned arms and value.

A pattern for a five-peseta piece was issued in silver and copper, dated 1868. The obverse of this is the same as the piece adopted and used for the next coinage. Instead of "Gobierno Provisional" it has "Espana." The reverse has also the same crowned shield, but has the inscription "Soberania Nacional" above and "Gobierno Provisional" below.

The next issue was after the adoption of the constitution of July 6, 1869, which declared that the government was an hereditary monarchy. These are dated 1869 and 1870, and the denominations were five, two and one pesetas, and 50, 20 and 10 centimos, in silver.

A series of copper coins of ten, five, two and one centimos were also issued, dated 1870, which are very common.

The next issue was the piece of five pesetas dated 1871 and bearing the bust of Amadeo I.

It is the almost universal custom to class the silver and copper coins dated 1869 and 1870 as coins of the Republic. Strictly speaking they are not issues of the Republic, but of the monarchy under the regency of Serrano while the Cortes was hunting for a king. These silver and copper coins, as well as those of the Provisional Government and Amadeo I, bear the signature of Luiz Marchionni or his initials, who was the mint engraver at Madrid during the latter part of the reign of Isabella and until the early part of the reign of Alfonso XII. The copper coins bear a small monogram "O M" on the obverse, indicating that they were minted by Oeschger, Mesdach & Co. of Barcelona.

The Spanish Revolution was responsible for several other events of international importance. Hardly had the ink on Admiral Topeto's proclamation become dry before Spain was confronted with another of the troublesome revolutions in Cuba, which lasted for several years, and which has given to collectors a series of patterns for silver coins struck in copper, for 5, 10 and 20

centavos, one-half and one peso, dated 1870, and some very pretty paper money.

The "Virginius" affair, which nearly involved the United States in war with Spain, was another incident growing out of the revolution in Cuba.

While Spain was hunting for a king during 1869-70, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was seriously considered, complications growing out of which were directly responsible for the Franco-Prussian war.

It is also worthy of note that during the Revolution in Spain, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was minister of the United States to that country.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE FOR FRACTIONAL COINS.

The issuance of 2½, 3 and 12½ cent coins, and paper money in denominations of 25 and 50 cents, is being urged by the People's Institute of New York City to reduce the cost of living. At a meeting in Cooper Union held recently a resolution was adopted declaring the new money would automatically introduce "new measures of value to thousands of articles now artificially fixed by the coins in circulation."

The New President of The American Numismatic Association

Mr. Frank G. Duffield, the new President of the American Numismatic Association, whose portrait we are pleased to publish on the opposite page, is a native of New Jersey, having been born in Clayton, Gloucester county, N. J., October 4, 1866. He spent his boyhood there and in Woodbury, N. J., and in 1889 went to Philadelphia to live. He moved to Baltimore, Md., in 1893, where he has since lived. He is connected with the printing and publishing house of Fleet-McGinley Company, South and Water streets, Baltimore.

Mr. Duffield began collecting coins in 1901, and joined the A. N. A. in that year. He has held several offices in the Association and has been identified with its affairs for a number of years. He served as a member of the Board of Governors from 1905 to 1908; was District Secretary in 1908; General Secretary in 1909 and 1910, and First Vice-President in 1912 and 1913. He has attended six of the last seven conventions of the A. N. A. He is also a member of the Chicago Numismatic Society.

In collecting, Mr. Duffield does not confine himself to the coins of any particular country or period, but does not claim to be a general collector. He is especially fond of the siege, necessity and counter-marked issues, and of other coins that are historically interesting.

Mr. Duffield styles himself a "home" man, and finds his best pleasure and enjoyment in his home with his family, his coins and books.

With the experience with matters pertaining to the Association gained by Mr. Duffield in his years of active associations with the A. N. A. both as a member and officer, we bespeak for him a most successful administration.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD
President American Numismatic Association.

Morgan Memorial Medal

The committee on the Publication of Medals of the American Numismatic Society, consisting of Messrs. Archer M. Huntington, Wm. B. Osgood Field, Edward D. Adams, Edward T. Newell and John I. Waterbury, Chairman, has prepared a plaquette in commemoration of the late John Pierpont Morgan and his influence upon the art development of this country through his munificent gifts and the loans of his art collections.

According to the announcement received from Mr. Bauman L. Belden, the Director of the Museum of the Society, this plaquette has been designed by Emile Fuchs, well known in London not only as a medallist but also as a portrait painter and sculptor, and during the last five winters a resident of New York. It is rectangular in shape, 90 by 73 millimetres in size, and represents, on the obverse side, two well modelled figures in low relief, as supporters of a tablet inscribed with Mr. Morgan's name. The reverse side is of equal interest; the artist utilizing an architectural background as a contrast to the lines of a female figure personifying the Fine Arts.

There will be one example struck in gold for the family of Mr. Morgan, an issue of one hundred in sterling silver and one hundred in standard bronze, which can be subscribed for by members of the Society. The issue of bronze examples may be extended to a number not exceeding five hundred. Each one will be numbered and will be allotted in the order of application therefor.

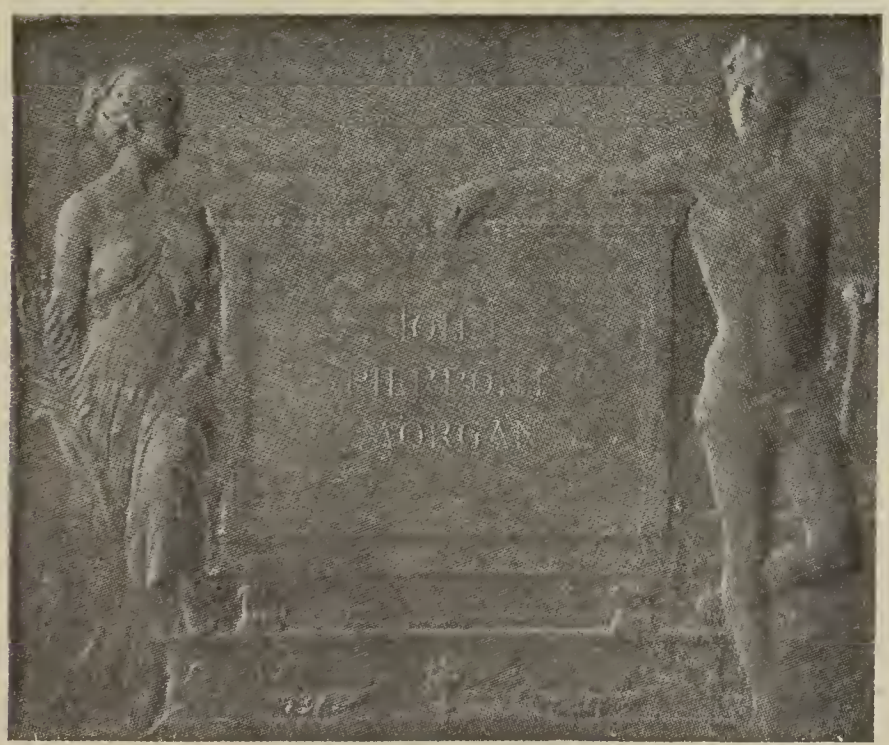
Notes on the Chinese Currency

Ever since the outbreak of the revolution, the demand for silver dollars and the almost universal rejection of paper money issued by Chinese banks have caused a greater use of silver. The large increase in the exports of silver in 1912 is partly accounted for by the fact that the imports of silver during the latter part of 1911 were very great. However, this apparent decrease in the amount of silver at this port is almost balanced by the large importations of silver from Chinese ports.

The values of subsidiary coins fluctuated during the year, the amount exchangeable for 1,000 silver dollars fluctuating between $1,053 and $1,065.

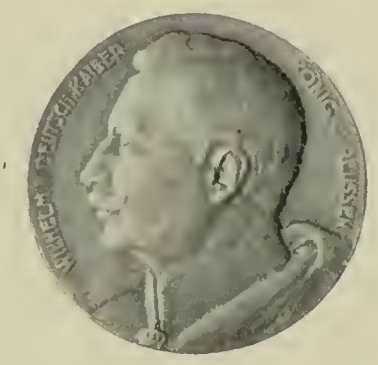
As to the copper coins, the 1-cent pieces showed the usual fluctuations, a silver 10-cent piece being worth 12 copper cents. The copper cash, common in the interior, are seldom seen at this port and are used principally by the vendors of petty merchandise in making exact change or by sellers of peanuts at the little stands occasionally seen on the streets. It is interesting to note that the recent issue of stamps by the Chinese for use on emigration certificates bears the imprint "1,000 cash," indicating that this sum is of the same value as one large silver dollar. During the year a number of 20-cent, 10-cent, and 1-cent pieces minted since the revolution appeared in the local trade, these pieces bearing the flag and name of the new Government.

—U. S. Consular Report.



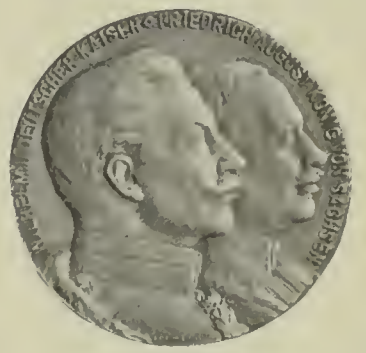
THE MORGAN MEMORIAL MEDAL

Described on opposite page.



Medals Commemorating the Battle of Nations

In keeping with the importance of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Nations, a number of beautiful medals have been issued commemorating the important historical event. These two of which we are pleased to be able to reproduce. They are struck in silver, of thaler size and are the work of the well known firm L. Chr. Lauer of Nuremberg, Bavaria.



Mexico Prohibits the Exportation of Gold and Silver Coins

An executive decree of Mexico, approved August 26, 1913, prohibits the exportation of gold and silver coins of Mexican coinage, except when exported by the Commission on Currency and Exchange or upon authority of the Finance Department.

At a recent auction sale in London an extremely rare circular medal in gold of Frederick III. of Denmark, naval award, 1659, was sold for $655.00.

Coins of half a cent and two-and-a-half cents are proposed to cut the cost of living. Foreign analogy does not promise much. Sometimes a London shop scrapes up a bag of farthings and offers bargain goods at "7 shillings 11¼ pence," but usually nothing smaller than a cent is seen. The same is true in Paris, though there is in theory a centime, one-fifth of a cent. Only in thrifty Germany and Austria are the tiny pfennigs and heller in common use. New York is not yet pfennig-wise. J. de L.

Numismatic History of England

Represented by Fine Collection of Coins to Be Sold at Auction.

Numismatists whose tastes are more toward the historical side of the science will be offered an excellent opportunity to enrich their collections with interesting specimens, when the magnificent collection of British gold and silver coins, which was brought together by Mr. Frank Clemes Smith of Virginia, and which represents the diligent application to the task for a period of about twenty years, will be offered at auction on January 21st, by B. Max Mehl, at Fort Worth, Texas.

To review the collection and mention its interesting specimens would mean simply to re-print the catalogue, as the collection represents practically the Numismatic History of England. Each coin is different and was especially selected for its type, its variety or fine state of preservation.

Beginning with the earliest British coins, about 150 to 200 years B. C., of which this collection offers three specimens, one, in gold, being one of the oldest extant, the coinage of practically every Monarch is represented down to Edward VII.

In the earlier coinages, among the silver pennies the collection offers several **unique** and **unpublished** specimens. And in the later series, from Edward the Third, in whose reign a permanent gold currency was established, the collection is rich in rare and finely preserved specimens, among which there are fine specimens of the rare "Guiennois" of Edward the Black Prince; Half Noble of Edward IV.; Rarities of the coinage of Henry VIII., Edward VI., James I., Charles I., Cromwell, The Commonwealth, Rare Siege Coins, Gun Money; the rare shilling of 1798, the entire issue of which was re-melted with the exception of only a few specimens which escaped the crucible, etc. In short, each lot in this sale is of interest and deserves special mention.

The coins have all been catalogued carefully, with full descriptions and reference to the authorities on the subject, and where necessary historical data given. The catalogue has been issued, in size and appearance, to conform with the importance of the collection. The rarest specimens are illustrated on tinted half-tones printed from copper plates.

The catalogues will be mailed so that they may be in the hands of collectors by not later than January 5th. Those who do not receive it by then, if they will please write promptly, will be forwarded another copy. There is no charge for the catalogues.

While there has never before been offered in this country a similar collection approaching this one in completeness and importance of the series it represents, yet both the owner and the cataloguer feel, as is evidenced by the confidence expressed in offering the collection here, that the coinage it represents, being so intimately connected with the history of our country and numismatics in general, that their values will be readily recognized and appreciated by the collectors.

New Issues

Brazil, 1000 Reis, Silver.

Obverse, Liberty head facing to left within circle of stars and short lines: Legend, REPUBLIC DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL. 1913. Reverse, 1000 REIS within half opened wreath; arms above. Legend, ORDEM E PROGRESSO. Edge, milled.

Germany, 20 Marks, Gold.

The 1913 issue of this coinage is similar to preceding coinage, as per illustration. Edge is lettered, "GOTT MIT UNS."

We are able to show our readers the above reproductions of the new coins through the kindness of Guttag Bros., of New York City.

British West Africa

King George the Fifth, Silver Sixpence.

Obverse—Legend: GEORGIVS V. D. G. BRITT: OMN. REX F. D. IND: IMP: A bead between the beginning and end of the legend. Truncated bust of the King and Emperor in profile and looking to the left. On the truncation of the bust: B. M. (Bertram Mackennal). His Majesty is wearing the Imperial Crown and the ermine Robe of State, the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and the Badge of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The whole within an ornamented rim.

Reverse—Legend: BRITISH WEST AFRICA. The date 1913, between the beginning and end of the legend. Inscription, in two lines: 6 PENCE, encompassed by a wreath formed of two branches of oak leaves and acorns tied together below by ribbon, formed into a bow, with flowing parts. The whole with an ornamented rim.

Edge—Milled with straight lines.

Cyprus

King George the Fifth, Silver Eighteen Piastres.

Obverse—Legend: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA: REX ET IND: IMP: Truncated bust of the King and Emperor in profile and looking to the left. On the truncation of the bust: B. M. (Bertram Machennal). His Majesty is wearing the Imperial Crown and the ermine Robe of State, the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and the Badge of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. The whole within an ornamented rim.

Reverse—Lower legend: EIGHTEEN PIASTRES. On a beaded circle a plain shield, bearing a lion rampant, crowned and looking to the left. The date, 1913, is bisected by the shield. Above the shield an escroll inscribed: CYPRUS, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Between the beaded circle and the rim an ornament on the left and another on the right of the crown. The whole within a plain rim.

Edge—Milled with straight lines.

Coined in the Royal Mint, London.

—Henry Garside in Spink's Numismatic Circular.

Haldane's Medal Stolen

Edinburgh Students Suspect Suffragettes and Wreck Their Rooms.

London, Nov. 15.—A curious incident which occurred in connection with Lord Haldane's address at the University of Edinburgh yesterday has just come to light.

The programme included the presentation to his lordship of a presidential badge, but when the officials went to get it where it had been deposited shortly before the proceedings commenced it could not be found. After a fruitless search the university officials sent hastily to the jeweler's to procure an empty case, so that the presentation ceremony might be gone through. Although Lord Haldane knew the case was empty, he received the supposed badge with all due gravity.

Suffragettes were suspected of having purloined the medal, and after the ceremony the students marched to the militant suffragette rooms and partly wrecked them.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies

The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 119th monthly meeting was held Friday evening, December 5th, Vice President J. T. Kelly presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Edward Michael, Holmes, Green, Carey, V. M. Brand, Williams, Ripstra, Verkler, Kelly, Loer, Jonas, Simpson, H. C. Mueller, Baker and Dr. Merrill.

The following officers were elected for 1914:

President—J. T. Kelly.
Vice President—F. J. Loer.
Secretary—Ben G. Green.
Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.
Librarian—Ernest Jonas.
Curator—J. H. Ripstra.
Censor—Henry C. Mueller.

Executive Committee—Ben G. Green, Chairman; Edward Michael, M. P. Carey.

Under exhibitions Mr. Loer showed a United States dollar of 1794; and Mr. Green ⅛, ¼, ½ and 1 doubloon of Spain, a five cent nickel pattern of Hawaii, 1881, and an Anti-Slavery medal in proof, 1840.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: The Numismatist for November and December, Numismatische Correspondenz, Spink's Circular, Philatelic West and Numismatische Mitteilungen for November and Archiv. of Medals and Placques for October; auction catalogs from Henry Chapman, Elder (2), Gebbert, Green, Low, Schulman and U. S. Coin Co.; a catalog with fixed prices from Koehlers; and the following books: Oriental Numismatics from the author, John Robinson; Presidential Medals by Satterlee; and A List of Mexican, South and Central American Gold by Mr. Harry F. Williams, donated by the author.

Adjourned to meet January 2nd, 1914.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society

A meeting of this Society was held in the afternoon of November 28th, 1913, in the office of Dr. Malcolm Storer. Dr. Storer in the chair. The following members were present: Dr. Storer, Messrs. Joy, Wheeler, Bird, Stiles, Gray and Tilden.

Among the coins exhibited were an 1828 cent, small date, perfectly centered and in uncirculated condition, and Hard Times Token No. 171, by Mr. Bird; and Mr. Gray exhibited some Mashachusetts Fractional Currency.

It was proposed that the annual meeting to take place in February should be held either at the Howard or University Clubs, the meeting to be preceded by a dinner.

G. L. TILDEN, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the

New York Numismatic Club

Members Surprise Mr. Heaton, the Retiring President, With Beautiful Plaque. Election of Officers for 1914.

Park Avenue Hotel, Friday Evening, December 12th, 1913.

President Heaton presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Boyd, Blake, Belden, de Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Hartell, Heaton, Jaege, Kohler, Kennedy, Low, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

Membership Committee reported Mr. Harvey's proposal for membership favorably and he was duly elected. Mr. V. T. Hamner was proposed for membership to the Club.

Publication Committee reported sale of one Token Book.

Business was suspended for a short time when Mr. Boyd presented to the President, on behalf of the members of the Club, a bronze plaque, mounted on a mahogany base; obverse of the Silver Heaton Medal on left-hand side and reverse on the right-hand side of plaque; 1912 on left upper corner, -1913 on right upper corner, 1913 on left lower corner, 1914 on right lower corner, and the centre was engraved as follows:

Presented
to
AUGUSTUS G. HEATON
as a token of esteem
and appreciation
by
his fellow members
of
The New York Numismatic Club
on his retirement from the Presidency.
January first, Nineteen-Fourteen.

Mr. Heaton was very much surprised and gratified with the plaque.

The annual election of officers was then in order and the following were elected:

President—Elliott Smith (by acclamation).

Vice President—A. R. Frey (unanimous).

Secretary and Treasurer—M. Wormser (unanimous).

Chairman Executive Committee—F. C. C. Boyd (unanimous).

Executive Committee—Dr. D. W. Valentine, Geo. H. Blake, Thomas L. Elder.

Membership Committee—Lyman H. Low, Chairman; J. W. Scott, Wayte Raymond.

Publication Committee—E. H. Adams, Chairman (unanimous); Dr. D. W. Valentine, Dr. Martin Burke.

Medal Art Committee—A. G. Heaton, Chairman (unanimous); J. M. Swanson, J. de Lagerberg, E. T. Newell, S. H. Chapman.

The election was the most interesting the Club ever held.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg gave a very interesting talk on Foreign and South American Medals.

Mr. Geo. H. Blake read a very comprehensive paper on "Some Unusual Denominations of State Bank Notes," also showed photos of same.

Just before the closing of the meeting the outgoing President and incoming President gave the Club an agreeable surprise in having served to the members the famous Park Avenue Hotel Punch; then Mr. Wormser, to make the treat especially good, passed around a box of Havanas.

The meeting was by far the most pleasant and enjoyable the members have ever attended. F. C. BOYD, Secretary Pro Tem.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 2, 1913.

The 43rd meeting was called to order by President Woolsey.

Members present: French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Webster.

Motion was made and carried that in recognition of Mr. J. A. Koeb's efforts in designing for the Rochester Numismatic Association their First Anniversary Medal (which all agree was a faultless piece of work), he be presented by the Association with one of the medals cast in bronze and one in silver. Mr. Koeb was Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, as well as the artist who designed and made the die, and these medals are being presented to him as a slight token of appreciation of his services at that time.

Mr. C. F. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., had on display and for sale a beautiful lot of medals, also some gold and silver coins of a collection recently purchased by him. Owing to the interest aroused by these coins, most of the evening was devoted to looking them over.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, December 16th, at our regular place of meeting, the Hotel Rochester.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Important Numismatic Publication

Beginning with October, last, the house of A. Reichmann & Co., Switzerland, began publication of the Archiv fur Medaillen and Plaketten Kunde. The magazine will appear quarterly. The chief object will be the study of the History of Art in a different light to what has been done hitherto, beginning from the origin of the Medal and Planquette and to extend the research to modern times.

The Editorship will be under the direction of Dr. Georg Habich, Director of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Munich, in conjunction with Dr. Max Bernhart, Assistant Keeper at the Royal Coin Cabinet in Munich, who will be assisted by a number of other able numismatists. The yearly subscription will be $5.00; single copy $2.00.

Don't Delay Sending in Your Subscription to This Magazine

If you delay, you may miss a number or two—and back copies of this magazine sell at 15 cents to 50 cents *each.*

REMEMBER

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Remit in any way convenient to yourself, and address

The Numismatic Monthly
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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To the advanced collector: the five varieties of the Confederate $50, July 25, 1861, in fine to uncir. condition, for $1.45.

Owing to changes in my business relations, my hobby has been neglected during the past year; however, I am happy to say that I am now prepared to give all correspondence personal attention.

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ON

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Gold and Silver Coins of

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The catalogues are free to all who are on my lists and to other intending bidders, who will write for it.

This magnificent collection, representing the Numismatic History of England (so intimately connected with our own) offers an excellent opportunity to American Collectors to add to their collections specimens which will always be a gratifying source of possession to them.

Your bids will be executed as faithfully as if you had yourself been present at the sale.

The Price List of this important sale may be had, promptly after the sale, at only fifty cents. This list will practically be a fair guide to the market values in this country of the British Coins.

B. Max Mehl —NUMISMATIST— Fort Worth, Texas

VOLUME V. NUMBER 2
WHOLE NUMBER 50

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION
IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
FOREIGN $1 00
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

FEBRUARY, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

The Successful Sale of Coins at auction is as much a science As is Numismatics Itself

THE gentlemen who follow Numismatics as a profession all feel—naturally—that their auction methods and service is the "best." But it is for you—the prospective seller—to determine for yourself which, according to *your* judgment is the best service offered.

The numerous important collections I have so successfully sold recently and the business I have now contracted for this season (announcement of which, when made, will create some little surprise) is surely evidence that my auction methods, terms, etc., are of sufficient merit and importance and worthy of your consideration.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: George H. Blake; Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. V. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1914 No. 2

A WORD OF APPRECIATION

The material on hand for this issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY is more than we have space for, and therefore intended to forego the "thanks" in words, and give this little space to something of numismatic information. But the manner in which the old friends of the Monthly have responded with subscriptions and with—what is worth and is appreciated most—their kind expressions of encouragement and good will, we simply feel that the second number of the "new" MONTHLY would be incomplete without an expression of our appreciation for the grand welcome accorded the re-issue.

Frankly, we expected nothing else but success from the start, but hardly hoped for the spontaneous response to our first number. On several days as many as one hundred subscriptions reached our office—many for two years, and at this writing there seems to be no abatement of subscription orders.

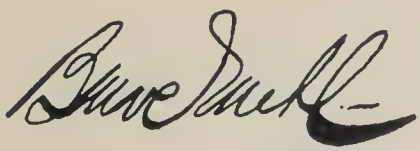
There is some satisfaction in knowing when one does his best, but the measure of satisfaction and pleasure is much greater when one realizes that his efforts are recognized and appreciated.

Every publication, more especially a scientific journal, is just what the readers may make it. Hard as the Editor may try, the MONTHLY can only be what I hope to make it through the assistance of its readers. The liberal support already accorded and promised by its friends and its able Associate Editors is more than appreciated. And I can only promise you in return that I will spare no time, labor nor expense in giving you the very best efforts I command to give you a magazine worthy of your support and good-will.

I invite every reader to write us often; give us your opinion on any Department of the Magazine.

We again thank you sincerely for what you have already done for us and for what you may find us worthy of in the future.

Cordially,



Editor.

What to Collect?

By Farran Zerbe.

Ex-President American Numismatic Association.

With the statement that this issue with have a large sample copy distribution and will go to many who would like to have some helpful advice as to what to collect, Mr. Mehl has asked me to contribute something along that line.

To try to answer the question "what to collect?" as it may relate to numismatics and be a guide to the beginner is to try to anticipate the new collector's pleasure, inclination or selective field that may prove most attractive to him after he has had his appetite whetted by sparingly partaking of that which is a mighty feast of absorbing interest, be it entertained either from the spirit of "hobby," brain-resting relaxation, the love of possession or the more intimate, true and serious field—for educational profit and historical research. Investment, a saving fund that gives pleasure, and commercial possibilities give invitation but they do not actuate the true numismatist. The serious collector prizes his specimens above "legal tender."

The subject of numismatics covers a vast field: I know of none other that offers specimen for collecting that is so boundless either in variety, quantity, or period of time to cover. Coins give us a quite complete chain of the world's history for almost three thousand years, which may be supplemented by scattering evidence of mediums of exchange of which definite attribution is in doubt, but accepted by some as going back to five thousand years ago. Few indeed are the periods of time, if any, within the last twenty-five centuries that each geographical and political division of the civilized world—ever changing as they have been and quite brief as some have been—that has not given us specimen of interest to acquire, all of which, in their character, offer pleasant steps to greater knowledge.

One may have a complete collection within a chosen field of narrow limitations and become so versed in it as to be recognized as a world's authority, but no one could ever expect to have a complete general collection, such never has or never will exist; many specimens are unique, and the sole possessor, usually a great museum, selfishly guards such pieces against theft or barter. It would be an idle guess to approximate the number of coin varieties that have been issued; no one knows, but it certainly would be expressed in seven figures. There is no discouragement in this, as there is quite enough obtainable—money and opportunity are the only limitations—and it is quite probable that the greatest collection of the future is yet to be started.

To profit by the knowledge imparted by the subject is to understand that no one can ever know it all, but each one may know a part better than anybody else. No brain has ever been great enough to know a good part of the subject, but some little parts have been big enough for mighty brains. Some notable collections have had very humble beginnings and, in some instances, have proven the best school and investment their owners ever had.

I believe the collecting spirit is self-created; we neither inherit it nor can we acquire it by being directed to do so. Our interest may come in childhood and grow with time, or we may be attracted to it in mature years after observing the fascinating delight it is to others.

That "experience is the best teacher" was never more true than when applied to numismatics, and equally applicable and true is "bought experience is the best." In accepting experience as the best teacher, do not expect to escape paying a tuition, and, be the tuition much or little, if you persist you will later capitalize it to good advantage.

A period of time, a country, a state, a city, fabric, denomination, shape, size, type, religion, art, devise, portrait, epoch and government are probably the most pronounced of many divisions that suggest themselves as one pursues the subject. Few collectors start along any fixed line, and if they do, the rule is, they eventually get a new angle of greater interest and make a fresh start. After drifting along a chosen road for some time, one discovers a previously unthought of by-path that becomes all-absorbing. One would not have been directed to it; it may have been too obscure to suggest interest, or it may have been unknown, yet to be developed and offering a new field for constructive work.

Perhaps I am dwelling too seriously on the subject to make it welcome. Nothing could be more serious, if you will have it so, but you need not be influenced by the serious side; there is quite enough that is light and brain resting entertainment. Deal with the subject as you will, you will find that numismatic specimens are fascinating beacons by which you are unconsciously guided with delight through that which otherwise would seem to be work requiring effort.

Rather than try to answer the question "what to collect," I will try in a future article to offer, by way of suggestions, that which may assist the beginner in answering that question for himself.

We aim to make the Monthly a spicy budget of articles and notes on money that will be entertainment and information for bankers and business people as well as for the collector of coins, paper money and medals. We will have among our contributors Mr. Farran Zerbe, a capable writer and educator, with money and finance his favorite subjects. Mr. Zerbe in his travels with his wonderful exhibition of the money of all periods, which has proven such an effective friend maker and business producer for banks, has exceptional opportunities for recording items of interest relating to money that should prove information for both bankers and collectors.

It is with sorrow that we announce a recent bereavement in the family of our good friend, the well-known collector, Mr. H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis. On December 28th his older brother, Mr. Ole Granberg, died at his home in Blair, Wis. Mr. Granberg, and the aged mother and sister who resided with him, have our warmest sympathy in their loss.

CACHE OF 2-CENT AND 3-CENT PIECES FOUND.

Sharon, Pa.—Augustus Fogel walked into the First National Bank, in West Middlesex, recently and threw a bag of coin on the counter for deposit. It was filled with 3-cent pieces. There were 8,000 of them. Fogel explained that he had dug the coin out of the ground on his farm, and that he also had a large number of 2-cent pieces. The dates of the coins indicated they had been buried many years ago. The farm formerly was leased by a bachelor, who died some years ago.

BEN G. GREEN

Born at Montezuma, Ohio, March 16, 1860.
Died at Chicago, January 17, 1914.

A TRIBUTE

Ben Green is dead and we mourn a friend.

In the death of Ben G. Green, commercial numismatics has lost one of its most respected members, and social numismatics has lost much more. To the collectors who knew him, brief and limited though the acquaintance may have been, he will not be remembered as Ben Green, the dealer, but as Ben Green, our friend.

He was a gentleman, jovial or serious as fitted the occasion, one with strong convictions to be defended without offense, one who gave his time and accomplished things for organized numismatics without boast or reward, one who fraternalized collectors rather than commercialized them, one whose spirit in society and business was charity and fair play.

FARRAN ZERBE,
Former President, A. N. A.

BEN G. GREEN

Chicago's Leading Numismatic Dealer Is Called by Death

Ben G. Green, the leading Chicago Numismatic Dealer and one of the best known and beloved members of the American Numismatic Association, of which he had just recently been elected a member of the Board of Governors, died at his home in Chicago on Saturday, January 17, after an illness of one week. The funeral took place on Tuesday, January 20, and was attended by a large number of friends and fellow numismatists.

On January 9, Mr. Green contracted a cold which developed into a severe case of typhoid pneumonia, from which he failed to rally and gradually weakened until Saturday, January 17, when he passed quietly away.

Mr. Green was born at Montezuma, Ohio, March 16, 1860. He attended the Otterbain University at Westerville, Ohio. After his graduation he made his home in Cincinnati, where he was employed by Pape Brothers and Kengeman. He married Minnie E. Nutt of Dayton, Ohio, on Christmas day, 1888. He removed to Chicago in 1890, entering the employ of Truax, Green & Co., with whom he soon advanced to the position of head of the Orthopedic Department.

His numismatic interest extended from early youth, and in 1902 he began dealing in coins in a moderate way, transacting his coin business from his residence during his leisure time. He held his first coin auction sale on February 20, 1902. His fair business methods soon won for him many friends, and his business increased to such an extent that he found it necessary, in September, 1902, to leave his employ of Truax, Green & Company and entered into business for himself at 1533 Masonic Temple, where he conducted his business until the time of his death.

Mr. Green became one of the best known and liked numismatists in the country. He always took an active interest in the affairs of the American Numismatic Association, his membership number of which was 178. He was a familiar and popular figure at the last Conventions, having attended those held at Columbus, Montreal, New York, Rochester and Detroit. At the last Convention he was nominated for membership on the Board of Governors, to which office he was elected, receiving 381 votes.

He was one of the founders and charter members of the Chicago Numismatic Society, and held the office of Secretary from the time of its organization until his death.

In the death of Mr. Green, the Numismatic fraternity lost one of its leading and ardent workers, and those who had the pleasure of knowing him personally, lost a true friend and a companionable gentleman.

Mr. Green is survived by a widow and one daughter, to whom is extended our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Proof Sets of 1913

Owing to the tardiness of the government in coining silver at the Philadelphia mint, we fear that proof sets of 1913 have not been as widely distributed among collectors as usual.

The one-cent proof pieces were made the early part of the year and were to be had up to the end of December.

The Buffalo nickels were made in two types. The coinage of the first or original type commenced February 17th and was discontinued May 8th. It was immediately succeeded by the second type.

We doubt if many people are aware that two types of this nickel are in circulation. There is but a slight difference between them, the die work on the second type being the better. In the second type the background of the reverse has been smoothed off and the lower part of the ground under the buffalo cut away, allowing the words "Five Cents" and the outlines of the buffalo to stand out plain and distinct.

The dimes were first issued in October and the quarters and half dollars in November.

No figures of the amounts issued of the various denominations in proof are at present available, but it is understood the number is comparatively small.

A SECOND VARIETY OF THE DUKE OF DAMPVILLE MEDAL.

Leroux 303. Betts 39.

Obv. Bust of de Levi to right, in armor. FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICAE. Under truncation, I. Hardy, F. 1658.

The difference between this variety and the one described by Leroux and Betts, consists mainly in that the final E of legend is directly under the sash and touches bust, and in the addition of a period after the word Americae. The usual ring in relief around the border is wanting.

Both varieties are original and from the same reverse die. C.

Roman Coins Found in Scotland

A notable antiquarian find has just been made by a workman at Balgreggan Quarry, in the parish of Stoneykirk, Scotland. While the quarrymen were removing soil from the top of the rock they came upon a large number of coins about a foot from the surface. On a further search being made, more than 100 bronze coins were found, some of them in excellent preservation. They represent the reigns of five or six Roman Emperors and Empresses, and the portraits and figures of men in various attitudes of the chase and war are in many cases remarkably distinct. Part of an urn of baked clay was also found with the coins. It is ribbed on the inside, and probably contained the ashes of ancient warriors, as well as being a repository for the coins. It is believed that the coins have lain where they were found for a thousand years. Articles of antiquarian interest have already been found in the district.

THE ZEPPELIN MEDAL

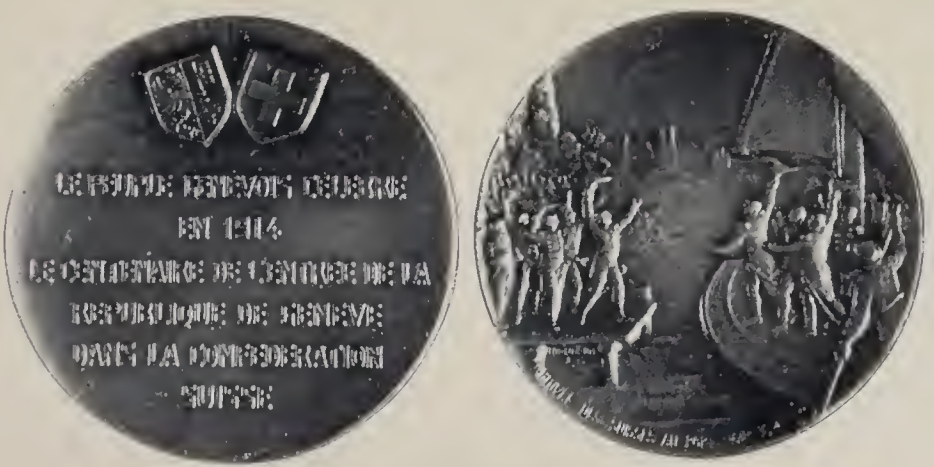
TWO INTERESTING MEDALS

We take pleasure in reproducing two medals of rather interesting character and historical importance. The one illustrated above was issued in commemoration of the burning and destruction of the Marine-Aero-ship, "Zeppelin," on October 17th, 1913, at Johanstat. This medal is the product of L. Chr. Lauer, Nurnburg, Bavaria.

The medal illustrated below was issued by subscription of the people of Geneva, Switzerland, in celebration of the Centenary of the Republic of Geneva's re-entry into the Swiss Confederation, in 1814.

Geneva has always enjoyed her independence, until 1798, when it was invaded by the French and oppressed till 1813. It re-entered the Confederation a year later, 1814.

J. de L.



GENEVA'S CENTENARY MEDAL

Current Numismatic Topics

Postal and Fractional currency has been in process of retirement since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, and while less than $50,000,000 was outstanding at any time, there is about $15,000,000 worth yet to be redeemed. Since all has disappeared from circulation, this amount may be considered "velvet" to Uncle Sam, and his profit on the issue.

The future recorder of minor varieties will find a subject in the first year's mintage of the Buffalo-Indian five cent piece. A comparison of the first emissions with those of later months show improvement in sharpness of inscription, the words FIVE CENTS being particularly more distinct.

Since the close of 1906, new designs have been adopted for all our coins excepting the silver series. Under the law, coin designs can only be changed once in twenty-five years. The present types of dime, quarter dollar and half dollar were adopted in 1892 and will not be due for a change until 1917. It is probable a change will be made as soon as it is legal to do so, suggesting that, for the first time since the early experimental days of our mint, our entire coinage will have changed type within a decade. The nearest approach to a complete change within a similar period was from 1834 to 1840, when changes were made in all our coin types excepting the cent, but at no time has the change of type been so radical as since 1906.

If some joker tries to tell you that the Buffalo-Indian nickels are worth more than five cents, just remember the buffalo is supposed to have the additional (s)cents.

The minstrels are now telling about a kind of money that is familiar to many. They call it "wet money" and explain "It is due in the morning and missed at night." Sounds better than it reads.

The new currency legislation proposals when operative will eventually retire all bond secured currency as now issued under the National bank act. As proposed, the retirement of National Bank notes will extend over a period of twenty years. The new law will give us a new series of notes, and National Bank notes, which we have had since 1863, will gradually disappear from circulation.

A souvenir coin issue is anticipated in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition for 1915. Consideration has been given to having two different denominations, a gold one dollar and a silver half dollar.

The Constitutionalists during their rebellion against the Huerta government of Mexico have, according to newspaper reports, made a considerable issue of paper currency and postage stamps. The reports relating to coinage indicate a limited issue of pesos of rude device and crudely executed. We have reports of one design of which fifteen pieces were struck. We hope to be able to illustrate this piece in a future issue.

The reduction of the size of our paper money to that which has proven satisfactory for the Philippine Islands under our government, as was proposed by the last administration of the Treasury department, is now considered to have died as a proposal. Bankers and money handlers generally, realizing what it would mean to them to have two sizes of paper money to assort and bundle, would make a mighty protest should any change of size be seriously contemplated.

The J. F. Trowbridge Collection to be sold At Auction

What will undoubtedly prove to be the most interesting "General" numismatic collection offered this season will be of the sale of the Collection of United States and Foreign Coins, Medal and Paper Money formed by Mr. J. F. Trowbridge of Piqua, Ohio. Mr. Trowbridge placed his entire collection with B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, by whom it will be offered at auction in the latter part of February or early part of March.

The catalogue starts with a series of Foreign Crowns—not the usual "foreign dollars"—but crowns of real rarity and interest, including such rarities as a proof Cromwell Crown, Commonwealth, Elizabeth, Scottish, the extremely rare Swedish Crown of Eric; then the 1½, double, triple and quadruple crowns. The series of United States Coins is represented from the half cents to dollars, among which there are some choice cents, fine 1796 half dollar, proof silver, etc. In the gold, there are some nice dollars, including a brilliant proof 1875. Hard Times Tokens include many scarce and rare pieces, some of rarity 7. There is also a fine set of Fractional Currency, medals, tokens, etc.

While the sale contains something of interest to almost any coin collector, it should not be confused with the usual "general" collections offered, as this collection is one of the important ones offered this season; and whatever your specialty may be, you are almost certain to find in this sale something you have been looking for.

The catalogues may be had without charge from B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Smith Sale of English Coins

At the time of going to press with the February issue of the Numismatic Monthly, the results of the Smith sale, held by B. Max Mehl, of January 21st have not yet been compiled, but from the record number of bids received, the sale appears to be the success it deserved.

On account of the extensiveness of the series it offered, unusual interest was displayed in it by all classes of collectors. The bidding was as numerous and liberal as on the United States coinage. Upward of two hundred collectors were represented with bids at the sale.

The prices realized for some of the principal pieces will be published in the March number of the Numismatic Monthly. The complete price list of the sale, showing amounts realized for each lot, may be had for only 50 cents by addressing the cataloger.

British Museum Gets Rare Timarchus Coin

One of Three Specimens, Made in 162 B. C., Has Been Found.

London.—It will be of considerable interest to numismatists to know that a tetradrachm of Timarchus has been obtained by the British museum for the national collection. It is a specimen of which there are only three in existence, the British museum now possessing two.

In 162 B. C., Timarchus, satrap of Babylon, at that time part of the Syrian empire, usurped the throne of Antiochus IV., in defiance of Demetrius and his wife, Laodice, the rightful successors, and during his reign, which lasted a year, a few coins were struck bearing his effigy. These coins are exceedingly rare, and one of those in the British museum has been restruck with the effigies of Demetrius and Laodice.

As in the coins of Eucratides, king of Bactria and India, the discouri charging on horseback is modeled on the reverse, and in the inscription Timarchus, like the king of Persia, and in truly oriental fashion, call himself, "the Great King Timarchus."

Bronze Cents an Incubus in France

Paris.—The ministry of finance is considering what to do with the millions of bronze cents displaced to a great extent by the new nickel currency. The cents were made in great part from old bronze cannon, and are now to be reutilized in their turn. It has been suggested that the ministry create museums of bronze statutes like those in marble already owned by the state, but the bronze of statutes and the bronze of cents is not alike. The statutes require pure bronze.

"Vive L'Anarchie" Stamped on Coins

London.—The militant suffragettes may take up a strange method of propaganda which the anarchists have adopted here. "Vive l'Anarchie" is being stamped on all coins that pass through the hands of those who advocate the abolition of all law.

The defaced coins are in circulation in several large English cities, the words being cut across the King's profile. Shopkeepers accept the coins unwittingly and pass them along. So the propagation grows wider.

Acknowledged With Thanks

Clippings from Messrs. Albert W. Schenck, Henry B. Richter, H. A. Cameron, Chas. K. Warner, S. S. Heal, E. B. Stevens, Charles D. Perry, Jno. F. Senson, A. R. Frey and W. C. Nielson. We appreciate any clippings or notes sent us for publication, and whether or not it is possible for us to print all we receive, the kind interest displayed by our readers is appreciated just the same.

The Chicago Numismatic Society

The 120th monthly meeting of the above named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, January 2, 1914, President F. Elmo Simpson presiding. The following seventeen members were present: Messrs. Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Edward Michael, Holmes, Williams, Loer, Davis, Ripstra, J. A. Lewis, Jonas, Noack, H. C. Mueller, Kelly, Green, Verkler and Dr. Merrill.

A communication was read from the Chicago Philatelic Society and the reply of the Executive Committee of this Society, in which an agreement is made for the rental of these rooms to the Chicago Philatelic Society for first and third Thursday evenings of each month. A unanimous vote ratified the action of the Executive Committee. A letter from Mr. T. L. Comparette was also read. The retiring President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator read their annual reports. The following were installed as the officers for 1914:

President—J. T. Kelly.
Vice President—F. J. Loer.
Secretary—Ben G. Green.
Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.
Librarian—Earnest Jonas.
Curator—J. H. Ripstra.
Censor—H. C. Mueller.
Executive Committee—Ben G. Green, Edward Michael and M. P. Carey.

President-Elect Kelly then took the chair and presided during the remainder of the evening. In lieu of an inaugural address the new President had cigars distributed among those present. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the Society making a loose-leaf list of the coins of the world, so far as the members could furnish undoubted descriptions.

The President appointed the following standing committees: On Membership, M. O. Noack, R. E. Davis and F. Elmo Simpson; on Medallic Production, Virgil M. Brand, J. H. Ripstra and John A. Lewis.

Under exhibitions Mr. Williams showed a gold four escudo of Chile 1837; Mr. Brand an eight daler copper plate of Chas. X Gustav of Sweden 1659; and Mr. Green his Brazilian gold collection.

Magazines received since last meeting were: Spink's Circular and Philatelic West for December and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly and the Numismatist for January; and auction catalogs from Elder and Mehl.

Adjourned to meet February 6th, 1914.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Park Avenue Hotel, Friday Evening, January 9, 1914.

President Smith presiding, following members were present: Adams, Armstrong, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Heaton, Hidden, Higgins, Imhoff, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Raymond, Reilly, John W. Scott, Senft, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser and Harvey. Total twenty-seven.

President Smith made a short address, promising to follow in the steps of illustrious predecessors, and asking the support of all members of the Club in his earnest efforts for its welfare.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and accepted, an informal report was made by the Secretary and Treasurer.

The membership committee reported favorably upon the application of Mr. W. T. Hamner, and its report was accepted, and Mr. Hamner was unanimously elected a member of the Club.

Mr. Swanson called to the attention of the Club the fact that a committee was at work in New York City for the purpose of celebrating the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent which marked a hundred years peace among the English speaking nations, and which therefore was of world-wide importance.

He suggested the desirability of the Club interesting itself in bringing about the commemoration of this event in the issue, official and unofficial, of coins, stamps and medals.

A very generous offer was received from Mr. W. W. Bradbeer to give to the Club an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Confederate Paper Money" and this offer was seconded by an offer of Mr. Lyman H. Low to bear the expense incident to this lecture. These offers were accepted with enthusiasm by a unanimous vote of the Club, and votes of thanks were passed to both of these gentlemen. It was voted to have this lecture given at the next meeting of the Club.

The Executive Committee proposed, and the Club voted, that a Publicity Committee of three members be appointed by the President for the year 1914, and the following committee were so appointed: F. C. Higgins, Chairman; P. C. Hartell, Thomas L. Elder.

Upon a similar vote the President appointed a paper money committee of four, composed of the following members: Valentine, Boyd, Proskey and Blake.

The President likewise appointed a "New York Store Card Committee" of five, composed of the following members: Adams, Belden, J. W. Scott, Wood, Miller.

It was further moved that the President should appoint a Curator, whose duties should be to take care of the properties of the Club, and Mr. Frank C. Higgins was so appointed.

The Executive Committee further submitted a report recommending the creation of a special class of corresponding members, consisting of the Director, Superintendents, and Curators of the Mints of the United States and the Director of the Bureau of Engraving, and also certain officers of foreign mints so long as they remain in office; such corresponding members to be designated by the Executive Committee and to be exempt from the payment of dues and to be entitled to all the privileges of the Club, except voting. As this recommendation was in the nature of an amendment to the By-Laws, action was put over until the next meeting.

The Executive Committee also submitted the following articles amending the Constitution:

"Article X. Whenever a vote or resolution of the Club calls for the expenditure of money for any purpose, the amount of money so to be expended shall be expressly stated."

Article V, Section 2, second line to read "A Membership Committee composed of five members."

Article VII, page 8, lines 20, 21 and 22—strike out: "At the annual meeting any members absent can send proxies to be voted at the annual election."

It was moved that the Medallic Art Committee be requested to offer designs for a seal and emblem for the Club in place of the present one used. This resolution brought forth some very lively discussion, in which Members Higgins, Proskey, Valentine, Heaton, Swanson, Smith, Hartell and Boyd took an active part. It was brought out that the Club really had no official seal, but only an emblem. The champions of the present emblem defended it on the grounds of history, traditions surrounding it, and its associations with the development of the Club. The principal objection to it was that it was not sufficiently artistic. It was decided that this would be a proper activity for the Medallic Art Committee, and that no action need be taken until the Committee might submit some better and more attractive design.

Ex-President Heaton arose and made a grateful address, at the end of which he surprised the members of the Club by presenting to them an oil painting of the first president of the Club, Mr. Frank C. Higgins, painted by Mr. Heaton himself, and which, by comparison with the original, who was present, could be verified as a speaking likeness.

The Secretary of the Club was authorized to take steps towards a census of the members in regard to their particular fields of collecting so that the knowledge of what each member was interested in might be a guide for making up the programme at the meetings, and so that every collecting interest should be represented in the activities of the Club.

The Executive Committee was empowered to take action in regard to "Ladies' Dinner Night" and was instructed to report at the next meeting.

The President then welcomed special guests, among whom was Mr. Senft, who had not been present at the meetings for some time past. It was suggested that in future there should be no more set topics for exhibits at the meetings, but that members should bring their recent acquisitions, so that all could be interested and become acquainted with eaech other's collections.

An application for membership was received from Mr. S. C. Purdy, 37 West 42nd St., and referred to the Membership Committee.

The business part of the meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining exhibits as follows:

By Mr. Boyd: A collection of New York broken bank bills, handsomely mounted in a novel and very original album, which permitted the inspection of both sides of the bill.

By Mr. Wood. A collection of colonial silver, containing among others a Manila siege piece, silver coins of Ceylon, the Portuguese Indies, three larins (fish hook money) of Ceylon, Fort Marlborough money of Sumatra, and a Puloo-Pannang silver piece.

By Mr. Wormser: Ducats of Clemens Wenzel, Bishop of Freising, and Regensburg 1765; Ducat of Memmingen 1730, commemorating jubilee of the Augsburg Confession.

By Mr. Frey: Four handsome gold coins of the Commanders of the Order of St. John, Island of Malta; John de la Vallette a Zecchino (16th Century); Emanuel Pinto five and ten scudi, 1756; Francisco Ximenez, ten scudi d'oro 1773.

By Mr. Reilly: A colonial imitation of one of the early copper coins of the Island of Java with a hole in the center and curious figures on the edge.

By Mr. Smith: A very fine collection of rare United States gold coins and aluminum and copper patterns of gold coins.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Medallic Art at Ghent

The Universal Exposition of Ghent, Belgium, to close this month, is the second of the great international shows of modern art to introduce the innovation of having a section of the Fine Arts devoted exclusively to the exhibition of works of medallic art, separately from those of sculpture. The favor with which this apportionment of the classification of the Fine Arts was received, on the occasion of the Brussels Exposition of 1910, encouraged the Committee to adopt a similar plan. In the introduction to the catalogue of the International Salon of medals, M. Victor Tourneur, Secretary of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, states that the interests of the Salon lie especially in the variety of the works exposed, the committee of selection using a large measure of tolerance as to the quality of the medals, having in view not so much the assemblage of a certain number of masterpieces, but rather the aim of showing the progress of the medallic art in countries where it has been but little cultivated.

In his comment upon the exhibits of the various foreign countries, M. Tourneur remarks that those from the United States, representing, by the way, the work of ten artists only, illustrate in the most interesting manner the heterogeneous origin of its medallists. The Americans exhibiting are Brauner, Brenner, Burnham, Bush, Brown, Castello, Hering, Paulus, Sawyer, Stone and Weinman. The exhibitors have been the recipients, through the courtesy of MM. Duval and Janvier of Paris, inventors of the reducing machine for medals, as a souvenir of the Salon, a beautiful little plaquette in bronze, octagonal in form, entitled "Le frappeur de Medailles," the work of the late Alexander Charpenter.

—Eugene Castello, in American Art News.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Rochester Hotel, Tuesday Evening, December 16, 1913.

The 44th meeting was called to order with President Woolsey in the chair. The following members were present. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Treasurer showing cash received and disbursements made for the year 1913, was read and found correct by the Executive Committee, and signed: W. J. Ballard, A. H. Plumb, C. A. Harold, L. G. Amberg.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt and carried, that Mr. Judson Brenner be made an honorary member of the R. N. A. as he, being unable to attend our meetings, his many friends in Rochester would like the pleasure of hearing his name when the roll is called at each meeting.

Mr. J. A. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, made a few very good suggestions in regard to the Anniversary Medal, one of which was that the wording on the reverse of the die be so worded that it would be permanent, and the only change each year would be on the obverse or portrait side of the medal. Mr. Koeb also suggested that each retiring President be presented by the Association with the die of the medal for that year, on which the President's portrait is shown, as this would be something that he would be proud to hand down as an heirloom to his descendants. The drift of Mr. Koeb's remarks in this connection was to the effect that such procedure on the part of the Association might be of future pecuniary benefit to the R. N. A., and if any President did not care for the die, it might be auctioned off among the members of the Association. A Committee was appointed, consisting of: Mr. J. A. Koeb, Chairman; Mr. F. B. King and Mr. W. J. Ballard.

The second informal dinner of the R. N. A will be held at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1914 The President appointed an Arrangement Committee as follows: Dr. French and Mr. Merritt. Motion was carried that Mr. Horstman, manager of the Rochester Hotel, be presented with a gift, in token of appreciation of the many favors extended our Association during the past year. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Bauer are to attend to the purchase of same.

Mr. Amberg made a motion, which was carried, that a flash light picture be taken at our dinner. Mr. Bunnell offered to attend to this, provided he be allowed to do it without any expense to the Association, and his kind offer was accepted unanimously.

It was with much pleasure that Mr. Joseph Hooper was welcomed to our meeting, after an illness of some months. Mr. Hooper assured us that his health was now excellent, and stated that he would soon celebrate his 81st birthday.

Publications received: Spink's Numismatic Circular, Eugene Klein's catalogue of sale Deccember 17-18, 1913; German Coin Catalogue.

Nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order. President Woolsey asked Dr. French to take the chair, and after the Doctor, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked President Woolsey for the able manner in which he had attended to his duties during the past year, the following nominations were made: For President, Geo. J. Bauer; for Vice President, Louis

G. Amberg; for Secretary, H. H. Yawger; for Treasurer, F. E. Merritt; and on motion (which was duly seconded), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each candidate.

The election of Executive Committee followed, and a motion was made and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the following: E. L. Stanley, Chairman; F. B. King, I. B. Bernstein, L. J. Woolsey, G. G. Emrich.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers and their associates for their work during the past year.

Dr. French had on exhibit a number of 1794 cents, Hays Nos. 4, 5, 7A, 25, 29, 31, 47, and other cents, and Low No. 17 semi-proof, uncirculated.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, January 6th.

Proceedings of 45th Meeting.

Tuesday, January 6, 1914.

Vice President L. G. Amberg in the chair. Members present. W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb, Clarke.

R. T. Webster, one of the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association, who was Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, having resigned his position with that body to go South, it was suggested that Dr. French be asked to approach the new Curator of the Rochester Historical Society with a view to his becoming a member of our Association in place of Mr. Webster.

Upon suggestion of the committee in charge of arrangements for our second anniversary dinner which is to be held at the Hotel Rochester on our regular meeting night, Tuesday, January 20th, it was moved and carried that an invitation be extended to the Rochester Philatelic Association to join forces with us on that occasion, as they intend to celebrate their first anniversary by a dinner about this time. The Dinner Committee of the Rochester Philatelic Association being present at our meeting, the invitation was accepted by them in behalf of their members.

A letter from Harry E. Montgomery was read, in which he accepted our invitation to be present at the dinner, also consenting to address our members on that occasion, his subject to be "Why Collect Coins?" and those of us who have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Montgomery are anticipating a treat in listening to his remarks.

The Secretary was instructed to write each member a letter notifying him of the date of the dinner, enclosing a return card for reply as to whether or not he would be present, in order that proper arrangements might be made with the hotel people. The dinner hour is to be 7 p. m.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, January 20th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

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VOLUME V. NUMBER 3
WHOLE NUMBER 51

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION
IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
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MARCH, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
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Why Collect Coins?

An Address Delivered Before the Rochester Numismatic Club. January 20, 1914,

By Harry Earl Montgomery.

A few weeks ago, the president of a National bank, who also is a trustee of an historical society and an officer of an archeological association, asked me this question: "What sense is there in collecting coins?"

This question, as undoubtedly you have learned by experience, is by no means an uncommon one to be asked even by men who are classed as intelligent.

In reply to this query, I endeavored to convince my friend that coins are the most unerring and best preserved monuments of the ancient world and are historical records of supreme value, telling as they do of vanished cities long forgotten; giving the portraits and names of rulers otherwise unknown, and standing as reflections of the time and country that issued them; that coins reveal the religious belief of the ancient peoples and record the changing religious views of all the nations of the world during the last 2500 years; that ancient and modern coins illustrate the history of art from its earliest stages of development to the highest excellence it attained, thence to its gradual decline and almost total eclipse during the darkness and turmoil of the middle ages and its rise since the dawn of the rennaisance, as well as to the various schools of art that have existed in every country on the face of the globe; and in short, that coins are of the highest value to the historian, the student of camparative religion, the artist, the poet, the architect, and the man of letters.

After parting from this man, and being not at all satisfied with the way I had answered his question, I repeated to myself the question, "What sense is there in collecting coins?"

After some consideration I came first to the conclusion, as a result of my reading of biographies, my acquaintance with men, and my knowledge of life, that in order for a man to fully enjoy his earthly existence he must have a hobby.

Wealth and leisure, the combination which the world considers to be the source of happiness, in reality, as we who have studied life carefully well know, brings but little joy, unless the powers of a man's mind, body and spirit are continually engaged in riding a hobby.

Not long ago, the president of one of our largest "trusts" was obliged to undergo a serious operation. Though the operation was successful, the strain

so weakened the patient's heart that he was compelled to resign his office and give up active business. His attending physician gave him this advice: "You will never regain your strength or enjoy life until you choose a hobby and ride it hard. It will make no difference what hobby you adopt, but a hobby you must have if you are to find health and happiness."

This multi-millionaire failed to take his physician's advice, and having no business to occupy his mind save the cutting of coupons quarterly, is today one of the most restless, discontented and unhappy of men.

TETRADRACHM OF GELA, 466-415 B. C.

On obverse, a Man-Headed Bull, symbolizing the union of Physical Strength and Intellectual Power.

A business or professional man who has no special interest outside of his daily work is apt to find as the years pass and the silvery locks appear, that life becomes dull, gray and uninteresting.

A few years ago, a man just past middle life, who, having amassed a fortune and feeling no longer the pressing need of close application to business, said to me: "I would give $10,000 if I could get a hobby and ride it as enthusiastically as you ride yours ,but I don't seem to be able to become interested in anything." It was but two years from that time when this man, who possessed wealth and a civic and social position of prominence, was found dead in bed one morning as a result of a self-administered drug. If I had been chosen to write his epitaph, it would have been these words: "Having no hobby to ride, he found life not worth the living."

STATER OF ACARNANIA, 430-400 B. C.

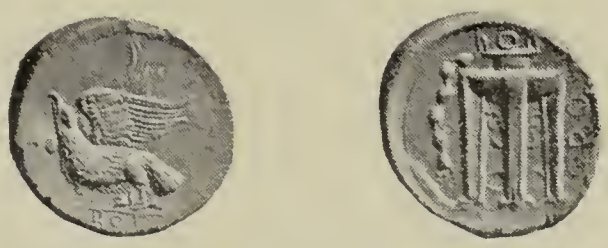
A beautiful coin marred by the unevenness of its edges.

On the other hand, a man with a hobby is too busy to be unhappy and has no time for ennui or the blues. As soon as his day's work is done, with a leap and a bound, he jumps on to his hobby, and with cheer in his heart and enthusiasm stirring his blood, he enjoys a fore-taste of heavenly bliss as he rides to his castle in Spain.

One of the most placid, contented, happy men it has been my good fortune to know intimately was a man descending the slopes of life, yet active in the affairs of business and an enthusiastic rider of a hobby—the collecting of auto-

graphs, portraits and books of and relating to Robert Burns and Dr. Samuel Johnson. His life was lived according to schedule: he arose at 6:30; was in his library with his collections until the 8:00 o'clock breakfast was served; at 9:00 was at his desk in his store, where he remained until 5:30; after his 6:00 o'clock dinner, he mounted his hobby and rode until 8:30, when he joined his wife to be her companion for the rest of the evening.

Is it any wonder that the demons of unrest, discontent and unhappiness could find no lodging place in this man's mind?



DIDRACHM OF CROTON, 550-480 B. C.

"Unshapely disk, with one side but fairly attractive and the rest of the coin repellant."

No careful student can fail to reach the conclusion that an unsatisfied and unhappy life is a hobbyless life and that the way to find happiness is to get a hobby and ride it until you ride it with all the enthusiasm of your being.

Since, therefore, a hobby is essential to the full enjoyment of life, the next point I considered was, whether my hobby, the collecting of coins, is a worthy hobby, and if I had gained from my collection and their study an adequate return for the time and money expended.

DEKADRACHM OF SYRACUSE, 405-345 B. C.

One of the most beautiful coins of the world. An excellent example showing the development of art.

While admitting to myself that I had obtained quite a collection of the dry facts of history and a slight acquaintance with the various religious beliefs of the ancient peoples, and with the rise, the glory, and decline of art, I began to question whether from my hobby I had learned any lessons which enable me to look at life more sanely, to study important questions more intelligently, and to lead a fuller and a better life.

Tonight, I shall recount to you some of the lessons I have learned from a study of the coins in my collection in order to see whether you agree with me in the conclusion at which I have arrived.

The first lesson I learned was that as a city, state and nation possesses a social mind, a working hand, and a directing heart, a city, state or nation can

grow great and remain great only when it fully develops its intellectual capacity, its industrial and commerical life, and its religious spirit.

The man-headed bull, symbolizing the union of physical strength and intellectual power, was adopted for their civic emblem by Neapolis, Cela, Hyria and other ancient pagan cities of Greece, as it embodied their ideal of the requisites of good citizenship; and today, all that remains of those beautiful cities are a few broken columns, a noble statue or two, and the coins stamped with the man-headed bull.

Unless a nation recognizes this fact and provides for the three-fold development of her citizens, her ultimate fate will be that which befell those magnificent city-states of the ancient world.

The way in which a state should develop her citizens is well illustrated by the development in the making of money. When only one side of a coin was stamped, you know how unattractive was the piece; when but the two sides were stamped, how seldom was the design well centered and the lines distinct, and how the rough and uneven edges marred the beauty of the piece; and how it was only when a ring or collar was invented to surround the disk or ball of metal to hold true the stamping of the sides, to make circular the coin, and to ornament the edge, a perfect coin was produced.

FIRST BRONZE OF VESPASIAN, 69-79 A. D.
Struck to commemorate the conquering of Judea. Weeping Judea under Palm Tree, Roman soldier standing guard over her.

If but one side of a man's nature is developed, the result will resemble the early coins of Aegina, Crotana, Persia, Sardis and Thebes—unshapely disks, with one side but fairly attractive and the rest of the coin repellant. It matters not which side of a man is developed; if his hand alone is developed there is produced a low grade machine; if his mind alone, there is produced an abnormal being; if his heart alone, there is produced a weakling. If only two sides of a man are developed, the result may be as beautiful and effective as some of the Syracusan coins made from 350 to 300 B. C.; but the chances are that the great mass of men will be as imperfect as were the great mass of the coins made before the third quality was developed.

Think of what a vast improvement there would have been to those wondrously beautiful coins of Cimon of Syracuse if the ring or collar had been used to make round the coin and even and smooth the edge?

The individual needs more training than he receives in our schools today; he needs the collar of spiritual development to guide the development of the physical and intellectual qualities in order to make symmetrical the full-grown man.

The second lesson learned was, that unless a nation treats its colonial possessions with the same consideration it treats its own citizens, the time is sure to come when the colonies will be freed from her control.

You remember how after the conquest and destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman army in A. D. 70, the Emperor Tiberius celebrated the event by minting coins for circulation among the conquered Jews. These coins, as you will recall, had on their obverse the portrait of the Emperor and a list of his titles, and on the reverse a Judean palm under whose branches sat a weeping woman with head bowed in her hands while a Roman centurion stood guard over her. Fearing that the symbolism of the weeping woman under the Judean palm with the guarding Roman centurion at her side might not be rightly understood by the conquered Jewish nation under subjection to Rome, the Emperor had placed about the design the words "Judaea Capta.' '

In this manner Rome expressed her attitude toward the conquered nation, by compelling the Jews in all their business transactions to handle money which was a constant reminder of the fact that they were under Roman rule and that Rome considered them as her prisoners and intended to treat them as outcasts.

COINS WITH PORTRAITS OF ANCIENT RULERS.

Lucius Verus, Herakles, and Ptolemy I. Showing their countenances to be those of average men of today, and not of the godlike features we are led to imagine.

A few years before, under the reign of Augustus, the same treatment was accorded the conquered Egyptians, and these subject people were obliged to use money bearing on the obverse the portraits of Augustus and Agrippi, and on the reverse a crocodile ,the symbol of Egypt, chained to a tree.

Rome lost both Judaea and Egypt, and the nations of today will lose their colonies if they treat their colonial subjects as Rome treated hers.

What an important lesson is to be learned from the motto placed on the first coin made by the authority of the United States. According to the Congressional Record of May 8, 1787, a resolution was passed directing the board of treasury to issue a copper coin having on one side "thirteen circles linked together and a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States' around it; and in the center, the words 'we are one'; on the other side, a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian Sun above, on one side of which the word 'Fugio' and on the other '1787'; below the dial, the words 'Mind Your Business.' "

This was the motto adopted by David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia when he was 24 years of age, and who by adhering closely to it—minding his own business and not interfering with the affairs of others—became one of the greatest scientists and philosophers of his day.

As that rule of action made Rittenhouse a great man, our forefathers de-

cided that should our government adopt the same rule, our Nation likewise would grow great.

Thus to the world our newly organized Republic gave notice that it intended to mind its own business and not to interfere with the business of other nations. President Washington, in his Farewell Address, reiterated the same sentiment when he urged his countrymen to devote themselves to the upbuilding of the United States and to refrain from making entangling alliances with foreign nations.

And so long as our government has observed its first motto, it has provoked no trouble and assumed no obligations entailing disturbance, expense, or threatening war; and the lesson our statesmen should learn today is, that our country can enjoy peace and prosperity within its borders and cordial friendly relationships with other nations only when it strictly observes the motto placed on the first coin of the United States, "Mind Your Business."

Another lesson learned was, that it is unwise to accept tradition or even common opinion regarding the men and women of history without a personal investigation. For example, both tradition and common opinion assert that Cleopatra was a woman of wondrous beauty, of unrivalled physical charms; yet, we who are familiar with her portrait as it appears on her coins, know how false is such a tradition, how erroneous is such opinion. When we examine a

ROMAN BRONZE COIN OF AUGUSTUS AND AGRIPPA.
Struck on the conquest of Egypt. Showing on reverse a crocodile, the symbol of Egypt, chained to a tree.

coin struck under her direction, we may assume, and I believe properly so, that the portrait is not unflattering, and though we see an intelligent face, it fails to justify her reputation for possesing such beauty as to have fascinated Julius Caesar and ruined Marc Antony. "When we view her features," said Mr. W. C. Hazlett, "we are nearly betrayed into suggesting that it must have been in her manner that much of her charm lay."

Those of us whose mental pictures of the ancient Greek, Syrian and Egyptian heroes are obtained from marble works of art and from the writings of the Grecian poets, will be somewhat startled and considerably disillusioned when we examine the coins bearing portraits of the rulers of the third and second centuries before Christ. Instead of god-like features will be found the commonplace countenances of the average men of today; and were it not for the inscription, King of Bithynia, of Pergamum, of Macedonia, of Syria, or of Egypt, there would be nothing to recall the so-called Golden Age when the men were supposed to resemble the gods.

When we take up a medal having on one side the picture of a young man in an open field splitting rails in the blazing sun, encircled with the words "The Rail Splitter of 1830," and on the opposite side the bust of Abraham Lincoln and the words "President of the United States 1861," we learn the important

lesson that in this American Republic a man is not precluded by his poverty and privations from rising to occupy the most exalted position in the gift of the nation; that man is of more importance than his conditions; that man commands his own destiny; that all achievements are possible to a resolute, determined, hard-working man; and that in a democratic society, every man ultimately occupies the place where he rightfully belongs.

Another lesson we learn from a Lincoln medal is the proper valuation of life, as where to place the chief emphasis in the consideration of the elements which constitute greatness in man.

In 1909, when a medal was struck to commemorate the centennial of the birth of the great martyred President, the one thing about his life and achievements deemed most worthy of commemoration was not the fact that he conducted a great civil war to a triumphant conclusion, nor that he welded the dismembered states into an indissoluble union, nor that he gave manhood and womanhood to four million slaves, but that he lived "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

THE FUGIO OR FRANKLIN CENT.
The first coin made by the Authority of the United States.

Finally, is it possible to look over our collections and note the coins and medals which were struck to commemorate noble deeds, heroic acts and unselfish sacrifices without being inspired and stimulated, as was King Alfonso V of Aragon when he gazed on his collection of coins, to cultivate the virtues and to emulate the deeds of those whose names and acts are recorded on these imperishable monuments?

My friends, after reviewing these few lessons which I have learned from my collection of coins, do you not agree with me that the hobby which we are riding is well worth while, in that it is an easy and delightful way to enrich one's knowledge regarding the notable men and women of history, and to store one's mind with facts as to the effects of the tested political, industrial, economical and social movements, thereby enabling one to live a useful and, as a consequence, a happy life?

The article by Mr. Frank G. Duffield promised for this issue of the monthly has been postponed for the April number. The article is prepared on lines offering suggestions to collectors on what and how to collect As the April issue of the Monthly will have a very large sample copy circulation, it will serve the purpose best by publishing it in that issue.

Exhibition of American Coins

Striking Array of Money of the Colonies and the Nation.

Upward of 5000 coins of United States and the American Colonies were on exhibition in the building of the American Numismatic Society of New York, from January 17 to February 18.

The collection was the most complete of the kind that has ever been shown. It is the first occasion in the history of numismatics that an attempt has been made to illustrate so fully the coinage of this country from the earliest time to the present day.

The Colonial coins were shown on the main floor of the society's building. The earliest of them are the issues about the year 1616, of the Sommer Islands, now the Bermudas. In the collection there were two "Hog shillings," a sixpence and a twopence. These rareties are from the collection of H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. While this colony never became a part of the United States these coins are usually included in the Colonial series.

Another variety is the so-called "Good Samaritan shilling" of Massachusetts, struck about the year 1652. This is in the collection of Hillyer Ryder of Carmel, N. Y. James W. Ellsworth of this city shows the only known set in silver of the "Nova Constellatio" of 1783, the first pattern piece for money in the United States.

One of the most attractive features was the exhibit of pioneer gold pieces by Charles Gregory of this city, Mr. Granberg of Oshkosh, and others. Among them were no less than fifteen different examples of the $50 slugs. There were also specimens of the coinage of gold carried on by individuals at various times in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Oregon and Colorado, in some cases with State authority, and in other cases with no authority at all.

Edward B. Morgan of Denver showed a collection of assay pieces in copper and other metals of the Denver mint. Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn had a fine specimen of the extremely rare silver half dollar of the Confederacy.

In the balance of the society's holdings are the regular United States issues from 1793 to date. The 1849 twenty-dollar gold piece is missing. Only one example, however, is known, and that is two specimens of the rare silver dollar of 1804. Only twelve or thirteen others are known.

There were copper cents and half-cents of 1793, the first coins put out by the United States Mint, followed by the silver half-dollars and half-dimes of 1794, the gold eagles, or ten-dollar pieces, and half-eagles of 1795 and the gold quarter-eagles, silver quarter-eagles, silver quarter-dollars and dimes of 1796. There were issues not only of the principal mint in Philadelphia, but of all the branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, S. C.; Dahlonga, Ga.; San Francisco, Carson City, Nev., and Denver, Colo.

Of the United States pattern trial and experimental pieces there were no less than 1300 examples in various metals, including the $50 in copper and $4 or stella. These two denominations were never adopted by the Government. Farren Zerbe of Tyrone, Penn., has an exhibit of curious freak coins, about fifty in number.—N. Y. Times.

PRICES REALIZED FOR SOME OF THE IMPORTANT COINS IN THE FRANK CLEMES SMITH SALE OF ENGLISH COINS.

Sold January 21st, 1914, by B. Max Mehl.

Penny, Aelfred the Great. Unique specimen	$ 15.25
Penny, Aelfred. Rev., LONDONI	23.25
Noble, Edward III	10.25
Guiennois of Edward the Black Prince	20.50
Half Noble, Henry VI	13.75
Half Noble, Edward IV	19.00
Pound Sovereign, Henry VIII	19.25
Shilling, Henry VIII	15.00
Pound Sovereign, Edv. VI	25.00
Half Sovereign, Edv. VI	23.25
Sovereign, Mary	31.00
Half Angel, Elizabeth	34.25
Shilling, Elizabeth, Milled Coinage	10.50
Crown, Elizabeth	22.25
Rose Ryal, James I.	25.50
Half Pound, Chas I., Shrewsbury Mint	21.00
Pound or Twenty Shilling Piece, Chas. I., Oxford Mint	105.00
Half pound, as last	22.00
Crown, as last	11.00
Half Crown, Comb-Martin	16.25
Necessity Half Crown, Inchiquin Money	25.00
Dublin Half Crown	15.00
Crown, Cromwell	18.25
Shilling, Charles II., Hammered Coinage	15.25
Shilling, Geo. III., 1798	46.00

In all there were 469 lots of English coins.

In the U. S. Section of the same sale, equally fair prices were realized:

1797 Half dime, about fine	$8.00
1853 Half dime, O., no arrows. Good	4.20
1860 Half dime. Obv. of 1859	8.40
$10.00, 1795. Very good	30.00
$20.00, 1891. Proof	31.50
1793 Cent, Chain, America. Very good	10.00
1799 Cent. Very good	28.75
1804 Cent. Nearly fine	30.00
1804 Cent, broken die	20.50
1856 Cent, flying eagle. Extremely fine	12.00
Canada, Wellington token, Trade & Commerce, B. 977	6.75

The Sale comprised over 1250 lots.

The next sale to be held by B. Max Mehl is that of the collections of Mr. J. F. Trowbridge, Mr. Otto J. Eckel and Mr. J. M. Armstrong, comprising one of the most interesting general collections offered this season. The sale will take place on March 18th. Catalogues have already been mailed. Those who have not yet received a catalogue, or know of collector friends who would like to have one, may obtain extra copies by addressing B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas. There is no charge for the catalogues.

The Rochester Numismatic Association Celebrates its Second Anniversary

The Rochester Numismatic Association celebrated their Second Anniversary by a dinner at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 20th, at which they were joined by the members of the Rochester Philatelic Association, who were at the same time celebrating the first anniversary of their society.

A reception was held from 6:30 to 7:30 of that evening, to allow the members of the two Associations to become acquainted, also for the purpose of introducing Mr. Harry Earl Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y., who had been invited to be the speaker of the evening.

This being the regular meeting night of the R. N. A., a short meeting was held, after which a dinner was served which was voted by all to be about as fine a one as they had ever sat down to.

Mr. George J. Bauer, president of the R. N. A., acted as toastmaster. During the course of the dinner a telegram from Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, was received and read, congratulating the R. N. A. on their work for the promotion of the science of numismatics and expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

Mr. C. E. Bunnell, one of the members of the N. R. A., who is an expert photographer, took a flash light photograph of the party.

Dr. French was then called upon to make presentation to Mr. Wm. Horstman, manager of the Hotel Rochester, in slight token of the esteem of the members, and appreciation for the many favors extended in years past, of a watch fob having a Three Dollar gold piece of the year of Mr. Horstman's birth set in a gold collar. Mr. Horstman expressed his surprise and pleasure in accepting the gift, and stated that he would be pleased to have the Association continue to make the Rochester Hotel their headquarters.

After these preliminaries had been disposed of, the toastmaster introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Harry E. Montgomery. Although all present anticipated something exceptionally fine in the way of an address, Mr Montgomery exceeded their anticipations, his address "Why Collect Coins" being both entertaining as well as instructive

Mr Andrew Ludolph, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association then gave a very amusing and instructive talk on stamp collecting

Next on the program was an especially fine talk given by Mr. H. F. Ottley, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association, in which he told in detail about the material used and manner of making postage stamps and postal cards, from the first stamps issued to the present parcel post stamps.

The Secretary read a number of letters of regret from the following members of the A. N. A. and R. N. A., who were unable to attend: Mr. F. C. Duffield, Mr. Judson Brenner, Mr. E. H. Adams, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Mr. B Max Mehl, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. Wm. Hesslein, Mr. E. H. Hawkins and Mr. Jos. Hooper.

Another presentation was made by Dr. French, in behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association, consisting of one of the First Anniversary Medals, struck in silver,—to Mr. Jos. Koeb, one of the R. N. A., he being the artist

who designed that medal, and the members desiring to show their appreciation of his very fine works.

Mr. L. S. Richardson, President of the Rochester Philatelic Association, responded in a few well chosen remarks to a call on him by the Toastmaster.

Mr. A. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, told of the interest excited in the small boys visiting the museum, by the collection of coins which was placed there by the R. N. A., and announced that the Rochester Philatelic Association also intends to present the Historical Society with a similar collection of postage stamps for exhibition purposes.

The party then broke up with congratulations on all sides to the Dinner Committee, and many words of praise to Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Ottley for their efforts.

H. H. Y.

Resolution Adopted by the Rochester Numismatic Association on the Death of Ben G. Green

WHEREAS, Mr. Ben G. Green, of Chicago, formerly a member of The Rochester Numismatic Association, passed away on January 17th, 1914;

WHEREAS, Mr. Green, having been a governor of our parent organization, the American Numismatic Association and did so much for the science of numismatics, and by his pleasant manner and good nature, won the love and respect of all the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Rochester Numismatic Association, having learned with profound regret of the death of Mr. Ben G. Green, one of the governors of the American Numismatic Association, desires to place on record its appreciation of his work in the field of numismatics and his interest in and work for our society;

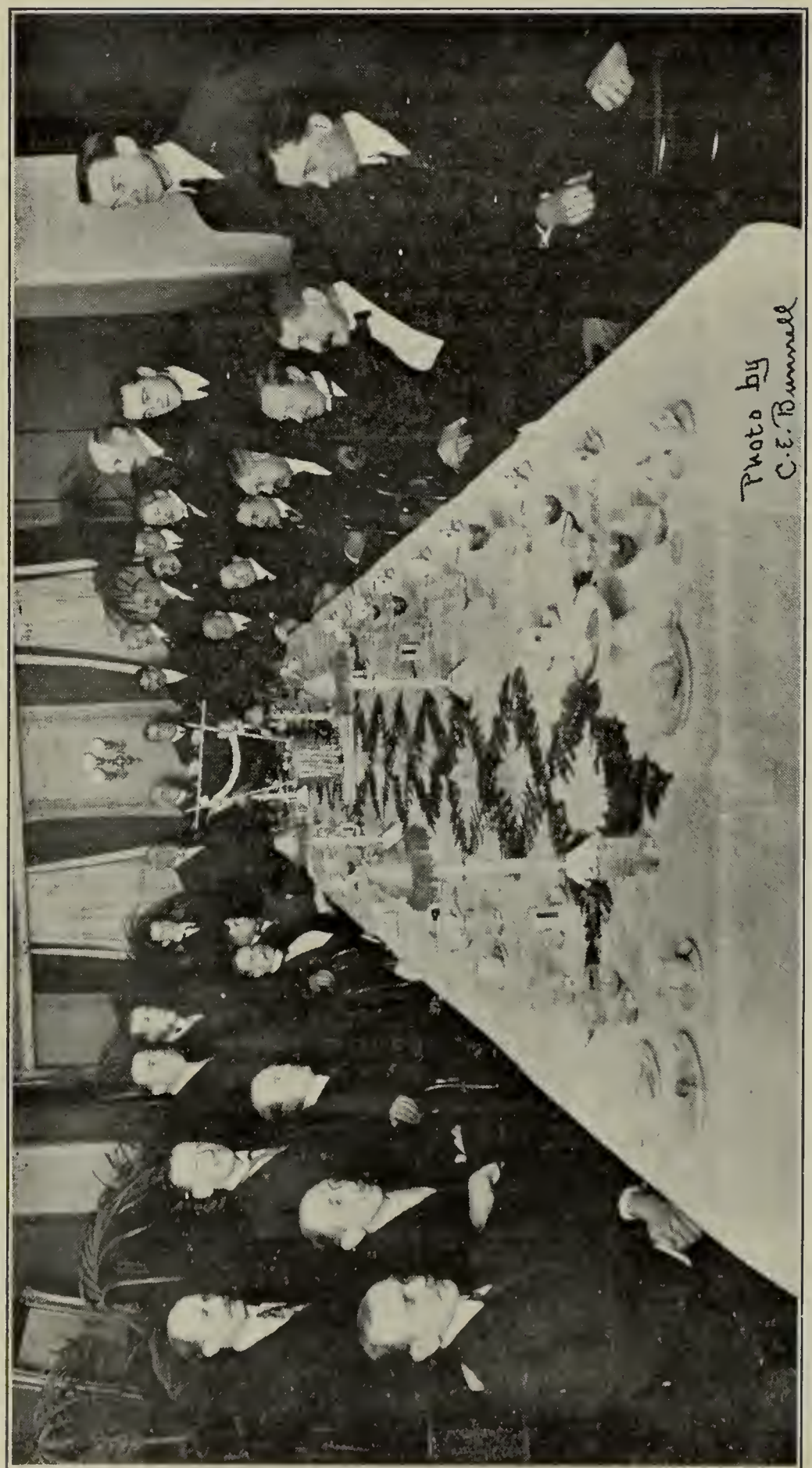
RESOLVED that a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

GEORGE P. FRENCH,
FRED E. MERRITT,
H. H. YAWGER,
Committee Rochester Numismatic Association.

Rochester, N. Y., January 26, 1914.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS.

Clippings and other news items and information of numismatic interest from Messrs. Geo. J .Schwartz, Frank B. Gaul, F. H. Kendall, H. A. Cameron, Robert S. Moore, Henry B. Scheve, Charles Seip, Ebenezer Beesley, and D. A. Lees. This continued interest of our readers is indeed appreciated. We thankfully welcome not only news clippings, but suggestions on any numismatic topic.



SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Reading from left to right: Messrs. H. H. Yawger, W. H. Morley. (the third gentleman's name missing from list); J. A. Koeb, W. R. Horstmann, Dr. Geo. P. French, George J. Bauer, Harry E. Montgomery, H. F. Ottley, L. L. Albright, L. J. Woolsey, A. S. Bostwick, F. E. Merritt, C. E. Bunnell, A. H. Plumb, L. G. Amberg, E. L. Stanley, Andrew Ludolph, I. B. Bernstein, W. H. Amberg, Dr. S. Handler, L. S. Richardson, Fred B. King, W. J. Ballard, C. A. Harold, Paul Wild, E. D. Putnam, R. M. Burton, H. J. Haddleton.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 121st monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held Friday, Feb. 6th, 1914, in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, with President J. T. Kelly in the chair. The following eighteen members were present: Riptra, Merrill, Holmes, Jones, Carey, Kelly, E. Michael, Dr. Feith, Frankfort, A. M. Germany, Loer, Brand, McKay, Leon, Zerbe, Mueller, McDonald, Excell, Baker and Verkler.

M. P. Carey was elected secretary and Mr. J. B. Holmes was elected chairman of the board of governors to succeed Ben G. Green, deceased.

The committee on resolutions adopted the following resolutions on the death of Ben G. Green:

"WHEREAS, the Eternal Ruler of destinies has called to His perpetual home our esteemed member, Ben G. Green, and,

"WHEREAS, by the death of our departed member we have lost an associate whose activity in the science of numismatics was prominent and noteworthy and a friend whose lovable qualities and sterling worth endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and whose death is an irreparable loss to numismatics the country over and most deeply deplored by members of The Chicago Numismatic Society, Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we tender the bereaved family of our deceased member our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and, that as a slight testimonial of the high esteem in which we have always held him, these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our society and a copy forwarded to his family."

Emory J. Hengle and J. C. Lewis were dropped from membership for non-payment of dues.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed two magnificent first bronzes of Nero, one of Vitellens and one of Gordian II and a second brone showing the heads of Philip and his son.

Adjourned to meet Friday, March 6th, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Park Avenue Hotel, Feb. 13, 1914.

Regular meeting, Friday evening. President Smith presiding, the following members were present:

Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Hidden, Imhoff, Kohler, Low, Proskey, Ryder, Sears, Senft, Smith, Valentine, Webster, Wood, Wormser.

The following guests were also present:

Mr. W. W. Bradbeer, Dr. Feith, Mr. L. C. Gehring and Mr. Wm. H. Harting.

The following amendments to the Constitution which were previously submitted by the Executive Committee were carried: Article X, "Whenever a vote or resolution of the Club calls for the expenditure of money for any purpose, the amount of money so to be expended shall be expressly stated."

Artile V, Section 2, second line to read: "A Membership Committee composed of five (5) members."—The amendment to article 7, page 8, lines 20, 21 and 22 was laid over to be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Valentine for the Paper Money Committee reported that the Committee had looked over two collections, and were making progress.

Mr. Adams for the Store Cards Committee reported that they had found several new varieties to be added to the official list, as follows:

A series of New York store cards, issued by J. W. Scott & Co. of New York City in 1876, which represented varieties that are not mentioned in the list of store cards published recently by the New York Numismatic Club. hey are as follows:

Obv. "100 Y'rs of Nat. Ind. 16 Y'rs (Business in) Coins & Stamps (J. W. Scott & Co.) 146 Fulton St. N. Y."

Rev. "Liberty Bell" 1776 The Liberty Bell. Size 14⅛ Brass. (This is the same design as No. 260a in the above mentioned list, but is in brass instead of white metal).

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. "The Birthplace of Liberty Independence Hall." View of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, beneath which is "July 4, 1776." Size 14½. Brass. Copper. (Both of these are new metal varieties. The design is the same as No. 260b, but the latter is in white metal).

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. "Continental 1776-1876." A soldier in the uniform of the Continental troops holding a musket, advancing left. Size 14½ Brass. (This is the same as No. 260c in the list, but there only mentioned in white metal).

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. Reduction of the "Libertas Americana" medal as described in No. 314. Size 14⅛ Brass, Copper. (The same design as No. 260d, but the latter is in white metal, and neither of the two varieties herein mentioned are shown in the list).

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. a view of Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, with the inscription "Carpenter's Hall, Phila. First Congress Sep. 5, 1774. Size 14⅛ Brass. (This design is not mentioned in the list of New York store cards in any metal.

It was then voted to incorporate the following report of the open evening which the American Numismatic Society arranged for the entertainment of the New York Numismatic Club, in the present minutes.

"The American Numismatic Society on Monday evening, Feb. 9, 1914," "extended to the members of the New York Numismatic Club the courtesy" "of its club house, and arranged for a special exhibition of the large collec-" "tion of United States coins which was then on public exhibition, so that the" "members of the Club might have the opportunity of a special inspection." "The Club turned out a good sized attendance, the following being present:"

"Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, deLagerberg, Elder, Heaton, Kohler," "Proskey, Scott, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser."

"Messrs. Browning and Harding were present as new members."

"The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one and the efforts of the offi-" "cers of the Society in getting together such a splendid exhibition were" "universally admired. A very fine buffet supper was served at the close of" "the evening."

"The New York Numismatic Club wishes to incorporate this record" "in its minutes and with it a special vote of thanks to the American Nu-" "mismatic Society for its courtesy in inviting and so well entertaining the" "New York Numismatic Club."

The secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Mehl of a copy of The Numismatic Monthly.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, honorary member of the Club, in which he regretted his inability to be present at this meeting, and expressed his good wishes for the success of the Club.

The treasurer reported on the state of the treasury.

The Executive Committee reported that the Annual Ladies Dinner would be held on the third Thursday in April.

The Executive Committee were also authorized to advertise the Heaton Medals and the Store Card Books in "The Numismatist."

Applications were received from the following for membership in the Club:

W. W. Bradbeer, A. W. Browning, L. V. Case, L. C. Gehring, W. H. Harting, Adolph Hess Nachf, H. C. Hines and R. S. Leckie.

The Executive Committee was instructed to revise the official copy of the Constitution, By-Laws, and membership list, and to bring same up to date, incorporating all changes and additions that had been made since the last copy had been printed. The Secretary reported with great regret the death of Member Ben G. Green, and Mr. Adams offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, in the death of Mr. Ben G. Green the Numismatic fra-" "ternity in general, and the New York Numismatic Club in particular has" "lost a much-beloved worker; one who had many warm personal friends in" "this organiation, who deeply valued his many virtues and splendid qualities" "of fellowship, therefore, be it"

"RESOLVED, that the New York Numimatic Club hereby expresses" "its keen sorrow at the taking away of its valued associate: and that it" "extends its sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family in their great loss;"

"RESOLVED, that these resolutions be placed upon a separate page" "of the minutes of the Club, and that a copy be sent to the family of our" "deceased member."

This resolution was carried by rising vote, and the Secretary yas instructed to communicate this resolution to Mrs. Green.

The following exhibits were shown:

My Mr. Senft:—A series of coins of Alsace and Lorraine, among them some very rare coins of the town of Hagenau

The Club then adjourned to the banquet hall of the Park Avenue Hotel where Mr. W. W. Bradbeer gave an extremely interesting lecture on "Confederate Paper Money." The lecture was illustrated by some forty or fifty lantern slides which showed some very rare paper issues of the Confederacy and gave the audience a great deal of historical information in connection with the subject which they had been entirely unfamiliar.

Mr. Bradbeer gave specially interesting and valuable information in regard to the early issues: the laws pertaining to the subject, by the several States and the Congress of the Confederacy; the printing of notes; and the allegories and the pictures represented on the notes; and on the astounding total value of paper money so issued.

Altogether, the lecture provided one of the most interesting evenings spent by the New York Numismatic Club, and great appreciation was generally expressed for Mr. Low's and Mr. Bradbeer's efforts in providing such a successful meeting.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, January 20, 1914.

Forty-sixth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Bernstein, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Koeb, Bunnell, Putnam.

Mr. Merritt proposed for membership Mr. A. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, and Mr. A. D. Hill, of 23 South Avenue. A vote being taken, both gentlemen were duly elected.

Catalogues received from Ben G. Green, Lyman H. Low, B. Max Mehl, Eugene Kline, U. S. Coin Co.

Announcement was made of the death of Ben G. Green of Chicago, Ill. A committee consisting of Dr. French, Mr. Yawger and Mr. Merritt was appointed by the president to forward resolutions of sympathy in behalf of the R. N. A. to the family of Mr. Green and to the Chicago Numismatic Association.

Motion made by Dr. French, which was carried, that Mr. Wm. Horstman be made an honorary member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, in appreciation of the many favors extended that Association by him in allowing them the use of the hotel as a meeting place, etc.

Our second anniversary dinner being scheduled for the evening, meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, February 3, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 3, 1914.

Forty-seventh meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order. President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Report of Committee of Resolutions on the death of Ben G. Green was received.

Motio made by Mr. King and seconded by Mr. Merritt that we proceed to get the design of our Association medal, at a cost not to exceed $90.00 for the cutting of the dies. Carried. Motion was also carried that the design be left to the Medal Committee and reported on at next meeting.

Communication was read from Mr. E. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, regarding a coin collection to be loaned to the Rochester Municipal Museum. Motion was made that a committee of three be elected to co-operate with Mr. Putnam in supervising and establishing a collection for an exhibit in the Rochester Municipal Museum, the following committee being appointed: Dr. French, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Bauer.

It was suggested that it would add interest to the meetings if one of the members read a paper on coins at each meeting.

President Geo. J. Bauer read a very interesting article from "The Works" on 1804 Silver Dollars.

Mr. I. B. Bernstein presented a beautiful magnifying glass to the Association. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Bernstein for his gift.

Mr. Louis G. Amberg exhibited his collection of United States half dollars, which is very complete and in fine condition.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary Pro Tem.

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Owing to changes in my business relations, my hobby has been neglected during the past year; however, I am happy to say that I am now prepared to give all correspondence personal attention.

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FOURTH ISSUE, 10c blue end; 10c plain end, 15c, 25c silk fiber paper, blue end; 25c plain paper; 50c Stanton, 50c Lincoln.

FIFTH ISSUE, 10c Green Seal, 10c Red Seal, long key; 10c red seal, short key; 25c long key in seal, 25c short key; 50c Dexter, 50c Crawford.

Thirty All Different Notes (face value alone is $7.53). Price for the entire collection of Thirty Notes is $11.25.

Please note that the collection includes the very rare Grant and Sherman 15c note as well as other rare notes.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

FORT WORTH - - - - TEXAS

VOLUME V. NUMBER 4
WHOLE NUMBER 52

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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APRIL, 1914

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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1862 $1.00 Portrait of Chase. First issue of "Green Backs." Scarce.....$2.00

1862 $2.00 Portrait of Jefferson in profile, issue as last. A beautiful and rare note..... 3.50

1880 $1.00 Large and fine portrait of Washington. Large brown seal 1.65

1880 $2.00 Same issue as last. Portrait, facing, of Jefferson; view of Capitol. Scarce..... 3.25

1891 $1.00 "Coin Note." Portrait of Stanton 1.50

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B. Max Mehl Numismatist

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: George H. Blake; Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
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Some Suggestions For Young Collectors

By Frank G. Duffield,
President of the American Numismatic Association.

The editor of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly has kindly offered me space in the magazine and invited me to say a few words to its readers, with some suggestions that may be helpful to them, especially to the young collector. The invitation was extended, perhaps, because of my election recently as President of the American Numismatic Association, but I hope the editor will not consider it discourteous if I preface these few words with a request that the readers consider them as coming merely from a fellow-collector, and not from a representative of an organized body of collectors.

The readers of the Monthly, so the editor informs me, are made up of the different classes of collectors—the beginner, the young collector, and the advanced student. The latter are not in need of advice as to what or how to collect. Experience has taught them many things they should know. The few suggestions I shall offer are for the beginner or young collector. If these suggestions are not in harmony with the views of some of the older collectors, I need but to add that it is difference of opinion that gives zest to all the different features of coin collecting and makes it such an enjoyable study for men in all walks of life.

I believe that all who are interested in the subject should be willing to aid those who are just beginning to collect, and it is for this reason that I am accepting the editor's invitation, and not because I consider myself especially fitted for such a service. I have become so accustomed to absorb everything printed for the benefit of the young collector and to profit from the advice others have to offer that I feel I am still one of them, even though several years have passed since I became interested in the subject.

There are some features to collecting that the beginner must find out for himself. Advice on other matters he can afford to accept from those more experienced. His own individuality and his reasons for collecting will determine many things. His purse will be an important factor. In collecting, the novice is timid about buying expensive coins. Personally, I do not believe high-priced coins are always a good numismatic investment.

The first thing the beginner should seriously consider is, why he wants to collect coins at all. He had better not commence until he can satisfy himself on this point. If he decides that he will collect solely for profit, he will be

little interested in what I have to say. If he deeides to become a collector merely because he thinks it may be an innocent pastime or a mild form of amusement, his career will probably be short, and he may not be satisfied with the proceeds from the sale of his accumulation a little later.

But if he decides that he wants to collect coins because of their educational value, because of their relation to history, because they link the past with the present, because they are the only legacy that many countries and many ages have left to us—if these or similar reasons shall influence him, he will find it a fascinating study and worthy of his attention.

The coins of the United States—the mint series—posses an attraction for all classes of collectors in this country that seems to me to be far above their numismatic value. It is quite natural that we should be interested in the eoins of our own country, regardless of whether the types are attractive or not. But I believe it unwise for young collectors generally to attempt to form complete sets of dates and mint marks of the different denominations, to say nothing of the multitude of die varieties. We have had, and still have, collectors of die varieties with whom this work amounts to almost a passion, and their labors on behalf of the subject are fully appreciated. It is to such students in the different branches of numismatics that we are indebted for our numismatie works, which collectively form the fund of knowledge on the subject. The early types of the mint series are the most interesting, and it is to these that the young colleetor should give most of his attention, if he decides he must collect this series. A collection showing all the types of our national eoinage can be formed at a comparatively small cost, and would be as instructive as an unbroken line of dates of all denominations. But if the amount of money the student is able to invest is not large, I believe he will get more real pleasure and intellectual profit from collecting other series of coins.

Every collector, and especially the young one, should fully realize the importanee of buying only coins that are well preserved. Condition or preservation is perhaps the greatest faetor in determining their market value. In the United States mint series it affects the priee to a far greater extent than it does in most of the foreign eoins. Especially is this true of the large copper eents, without special reference to the rare dates or varieties. From a purely commercial view, condition is one of the best investments the collector can make. From a numismatic standpoint it is not always the best. There is a happy medium of condition in foreign coins between the fair or good and the uncirculated specimen that has full numismatic value, that is truly representative of the issue, that is reasonable in price, and that does not depreciate in value by the handling of the student. When we consider the demand for uncirculated U. S. cents and the prices they command, we should stop and consider whether we are not becoming collectors of condition more than collectors of coins.

The word "rarity" has a charm about it that attracts the average collector, and if coupled with "exceptional preservation" it will open his purse quicker than any other consideration. If rarity applies only to date, or mint marks, or some die variety, it should not appeal so strongly to the student. The young collector will do well at the start if he does not pay too much attention to the rarities. I do not by any means suggest that he collect nothing but common coins. But after he has had experienee and an opportunity to study the coins in which he is interested he will have a better idea of which coins are really

rare and to distinguish them from those which are sometimes merely called rare.

If asked to suggest a series of coins that should be attractive to the beginner, I would unhesitatingly say the copper coins of the world or some of its divisions. And I would urge greater consideration of the numismatic value of this series by all grades of collectors. They are worthy far more attention than they receive. While especially adapted to the needs of the beginner, certain divisions of the series have many elements to recommend them to the advanced collector. And, indeed, some of these students find them sufficient in every way to engage their time and money to the exclusion of gold and silver coins. For the collector who has just become interested in the subject they form a class of coins from which he will get more real pleasure and instruction for his money than from the same amount spent for pieces struck in the precious metals. The greater part of the copper coins are comparatively cheap, and many of them are easily obtained in desirable condition. The field of the copper series is large, of course—too large for the young collector to expect to cover. But there are many natural divisions to it, geographical and otherwise, so that everyone will find some portion of it adapted to his inclination and purse. In such an extensive field, or even in a division of it, the object should be to collect types rather than dates or minor varieties. The natural inclination of the collector, no matter in which series he is interested, is to have complete series of coins, particularly of types and denominations. In such a series as the copper issues, if the field is general, types alone should answer, without attempting to collect all denominations.

To get from your collection its full measure of educational value, its real pleasure and enjoyment, you must have more than a speaking acquaintance with your coins. You must learn to know them. Talk to them. They are most entertaining companions. Know something of the history of the country at the time they were issued. The coins themselves will often tell you much if you question them. Know something more about the persons whose portraits, perhaps, are impressed on them, than their names and titles. Know the significance of everything stamped on the coins. You will seldom find anything there but what has its meaning.

You will need books that are recognized authorities on the series in which you are interested. Money spent for good numismatic works is well spent, and they should be purchased before proceeding far with your collecting.

Whether it is better to specialize in a few series of coins or to form a collection on more general lines will depend largely on the individual. As a rule, I believe it is better for the young collector to devote at least a few years to the study of coins in general. He will then be able to judge which series interest him most.

The young collector will soon find that correspondence or association with other collectors will not only be helpful to him in many ways, but that it is one of the delights of being a collector. He will soon learn that to keep posted on current numismatic events he will need to subscribe to the publications devoted to the subject. He will also discover that he will want to become a member of some numismatic organization that is particularly interested in the young collector; one that believes he is entitled to consideration, and that is willing to assist him in every way possible.

The American Numismatic Association was formed 23 years ago for this

purpose. It invites to membership all worthy persons who have a sincere interest in any branch of numismatics and a desire to know more on the subject. It does not pretend to be a teacher. Its members are all students in the same school, and its more advanced members bear the same relation to the young collectors as the older scholars do to the younger ones in our schools of learning. It does differ from other schools in at least one respect—none of its students are ever graduated—none ever complete the course.

The members of the Association enjoy many advantages. It owns a library for the use of its members, subject to reasonable restrictions. Membership cards are issued, and the bearer will find a fraternal greeting and welcome to the meetings of its branch societies and other numismatic organizations in the different cities. Every member is entitled to participate in the annual conventions, which are sources of intellectual profit to all coin lovers. Its dues are nominal. If you would know more of the objects and benefits of such an association to the collector, the information will be gladly furnished upon request to Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Many Medals Awarded

The President personally awarded four medals for meritorious service. The recipients were Lewis E. Stein, Francis J. Mulhall and Charles Magee, all of Washington, and W. A. Compton, of Ohio, the last named being honored for the part he took in relieving the flood sufferers in Ohio.

Governor James M. Cox, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, George W. Lattimer, Edward A. Deeds, Homer H. Johnson, S. C. Richardson, Jr., and John H. Patterson were awarded medals because of services rendered during the Ohio flood, and would have received them at the hands of the President today, had they been present.

Major Clyde S. Ford, medical corps, U. S. A.; Hoffman Philip, of Constantinople; Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, wife of the American Minister at Constantinople, and John Buckeroff Jackson, of Bucharest, Roumania, received medals for services performed during the Balkan war. Harmon H. Buck, of Manila, was honored because of his services at the Taal volcano disaster.

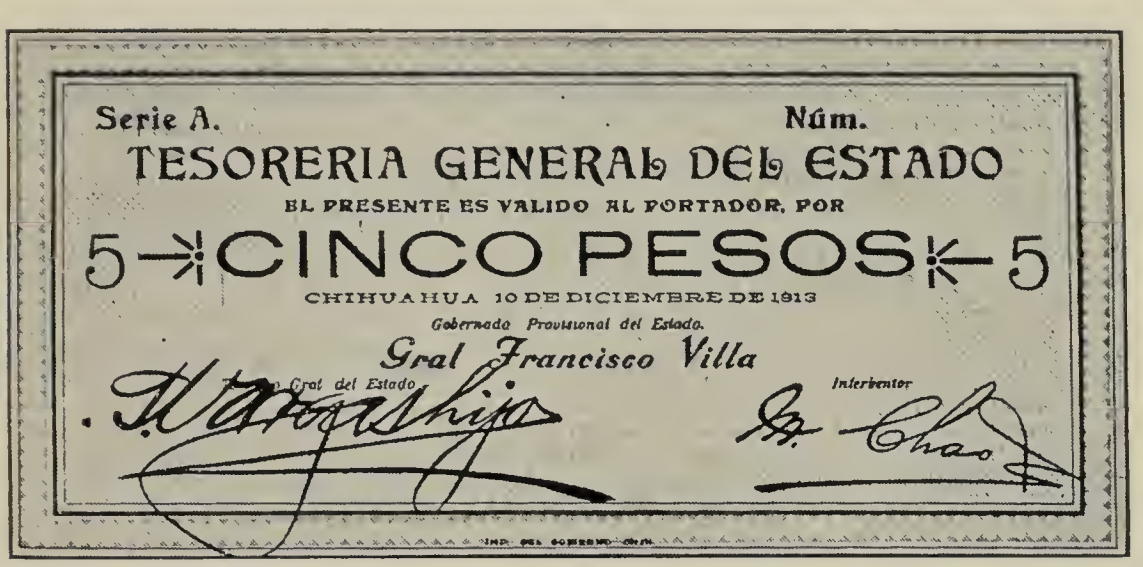
Will Banish Old Mexican Coins

The circulation of large 1-cent copper coins, generally known as "centavos grandes," and also the 5-cent silver coins called "quintos," will cease at the end of the year, and be replaced on the first of January with new, small 1-cent pieces and the others by 5-cent nickel coins.

Owing to the announcement that this money will soon be out of existence, frequent incidents occur between the public and the merchants, especially in small stores, where they refuse to take those coins, and the people are compelled to go to many places before they take them.

To prevent such trouble, the banks and the mint will exchange those coins for new 1-cent and 5-cent pieces, and in order to prevent the lack of change in the commercial transactions and in the market, the mint will strike a sufficient quantity to furnish the public all that is needed to January of next year.

—Mexico Herald.



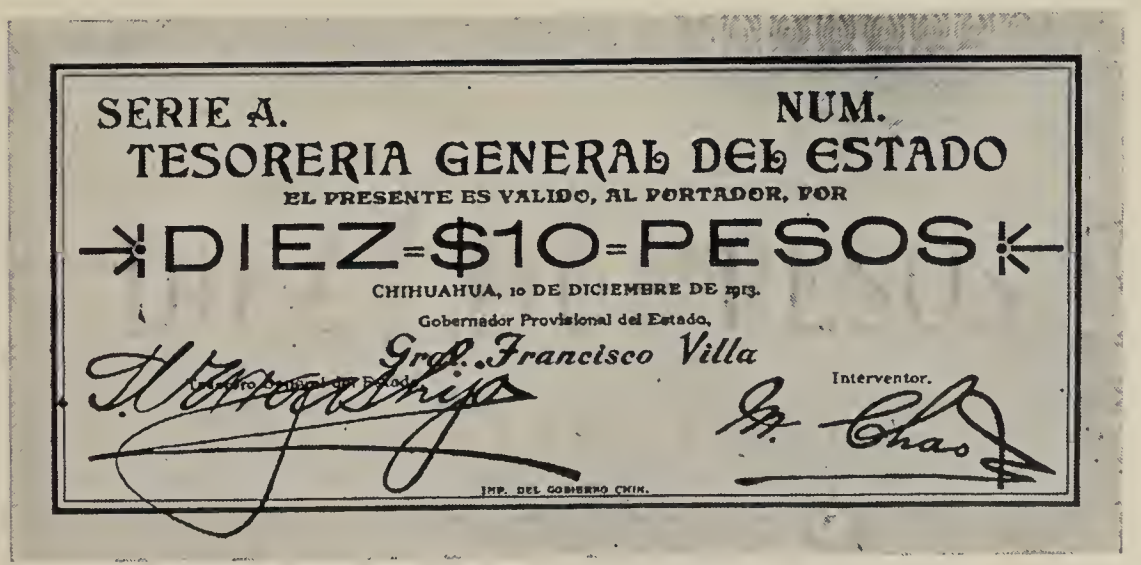
The New Mexican Rebel Currency

We are pleased to be able to reproduce the new 5 and 10 Peso notes of Mexican Constitutionalist Government. We have been able to obtain only meagre information regarding its issue, and the only information obtainable of the issue, which was printed in Fort Worth, is the following excerpt from a local paper:

"Fort Worth is printing money for the Constitutionalist Government in Mexico.

"The first lot of crisp 50 Peso notes is now on its way to the Mexican border under personal conduct of the Representative who supervised the manufacture of the money at the local plant, where a special guard was kept over it until delivered.

"Giving no name and making no contract, but paying cash for the work, the Constitutionalist Representative came to Fort Worth, bringing with him under guard the plates from which the money was printed. The plates are



beautifully engraved, bearing the signatures of the Constitutionalists' Officials. They required four-color press work. This probably explains the trip to Fort Worth for the printing, as only a large and fully equipped plant can handle such work.

"The money consisted of 2000 notes of 50 and 20 Pesos.

"Prior to the visit of the stranger, inquiry came to Fort Worth from El Paso bankers, generally understood to represent the Constitutionalists, as to the cost of printing a supply of currency for the Rebels."

While the above makes no mention of the 5 and 10 Peso notes, a quantity of same were also printed. But we fail to notice any beauty in the engraving or general design of the notes.

The "Lucky Penny" of Denmark

By J. de Lagerberg.

(Read before the New York Numismatic Club)

The penny bears the profile of the queen on the obverse, and on the reverse the word "luck" with space to engrave the name underneath. The penny is struck at the mint, and is intended to bring luck to the family as well as the baby upon the advent of each child. At the birth of each child the midwife presents the child's father with the coin, who pays any price he chooses, so that even the poorest child is enabled to acquire this penny. The average income of these "Lucky Pennies" is one crown, about 25 cents in United States money. Each of the 800 midwives who have the "Lucky Penny" for sale is supplied with blanks on which to make monthly reports.

The idea of the "Lucky Penny" originated with Postmaster Holbell of Charlottenlund, Denmark, who wished to assist the needy blind, and the proceeds of the sales of these pennies are devoted to the furtherance of their interests by the establishment of hospitals, etc. The movement has now spread from Denmark to Norway and Sweden.

The "Lucky Pennies" were first struck at the Royal Mint of Denmark and were made of pure bronze, which soon tarnished; therefore, the coin was supplanted by one consisting of durable gilt, of which 70,000 have so far been struck.

Well Known European Dealer Passes Away

We are in receipt of an announcement of the death of Jacques Schulman in Amsterdam, Holland on February 28th, 1914, at the age of 64.

Mr. Schulman was one of the best known European dealers among American collectors, as he was a constant advertiser in the American Numismatic Press, and his auction sales of which he conducted a number of important ones every season, often contained fine lines of Americana.

The business of which he was the founder and which was conducted under the firm name of J. Schulman, will be continued by his sons, Messrs. A. and M. Schulman.

Prices Realized at the Trowbridge-Armstrong Sale.

Held by B. Max Mehl, March 18th 1914.

Brunswick, Augustus Hertzog, Crown	$ 6.25
Brunswick, Ernest Augustus, 1½ Crown	9.25
Brunswick, Rudolph Augustus, Double Crown	11.75
England, Charles I. Crown	18.75
Commonwealth Crown	13.00
Cromwell Crown	21.00
George I. 1718	9.65
George IV. Pattern Crown	7.50
Victoria, Gothic Crown	7.25
Parma, Crown of Alexander Farnese	12.50
Sweden, 1561 Crown, Eric XIV	21.00
U. S. 1776 Continental Dollar, Pewter	8.00
1836 Dollar. Very fine	16.00
1857 Dollar. Proof	6.30
1796 ½ Dollar. Very good	86.50
1825 ½ Dollar. Plain edge	4.20
1861 Confederate Re-strike ½ Dollar	10.50
1877 20c. Proof	7.00
1878 20c. Proof	5.50
Hard Times Token, Low 128	25.50
Hard Times Token, Low 7	21.60
Maryland, Lord Baltimore, 4 d. Holed	8.25
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent	10.00
Pattern, 5c, 1866, A-W. 541	9.75
Pattern, 5c, 1866, A-W 571	9.25
25c Note, 3rd Issue, 25 in white within solid gilt design	20.50
15c Grant and Sherman, Autographs of Allison and Spinner	8.25
$10.00, 1801. Very fine	17.00
$10.00, 1904	36.00
Gold Dollars, 1864. Uncirculated	23.75
Gold Dollars, 1866. Proof	21.00
Gold Dollars, 1867. Uncirculated	17.50
Gold Dollars, 1868. Uncirculated	10.25
Gold Dollars, 1869. Very fine	12.50
1793 Cent. Nearly fine for coin	11.25
1794 Hays '51	5.75
1804 Very good for coin	10.00
1817 15 stars. About uncirculated	3.00
1831 Uncirculated	3.85
Brunswick, Broad Four Thaler	32.00
1852 $50.00 Gold, Octagonal	142.00
1855 $20.00 Kellogg & Co.	29.25
U. S. 1795 $10.00	31.50
California **round** Gold Dollar. 1870	9.45
California **round** Gold Dollar, 1872	10.25
California **round** Gold Dollar, 1870 Liberty Head	9.25
$2.00 Note. Issue of 1875	4.70
Greece, Syracuse Tetradrachm	9.00
Another of Late Fine Art Period, B. C. 317-310	13.75
Pattern Ring Dollar, 1852	13.50
Pattern $4.00, 1879. Copper	26.25
Pattern $4.00, 1880. Copper	46.00
$10.00, 1876 Philadelphia Mint	33.25
$10.00, 1907. Wire edge	20.00

The Charles H. Conover Collection to be Sold in May.

What will doubtless prove to be one of the most important numismatic offerings of the season, will be the sale of the Charles H. Conover Collection of Chicago, to be sold in the early part of May by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Conover has been an active collector for nearly thirty years, during which period he endeavored to form a collection of all dates of the United States Coinage in the very choicest state of preservation. The features of this Collection, besides the number of great rarities it contains, is its choice state of preservation. The coins from 1856 to 1903 as well as a great number prior to 1856 being in brilliant proof condition.

The Collection, beginning with complete gold proof sets and $20.00 gold pieces down to the gold dollars.

Among the $10.00 pieces there are the 1797 and 1804 of the early dates.

The Half Eagles, 1795 to 1913, include the 1795 heraldic eagle, 1797 fifteen stars, 1821 and 1823; all practically mint state.

$3.00 gold pieces, 1854 to 1889, including brilliant proofs of 1873 and other rare dates.

Quarter Eagles, 1804 to 1913; with many rare dates in proof condition and rare mints, including the 1845 O and 1854 D.

Gold Dollars; proofs of 1863, 1866, 1875, etc.; uncirculated specimens 1864 and 1865, etc. The branch mint gold dollars include the rarest known gold dollar,. 1861 D.

The silver portion of the Collection is practically complete of the Philadelphia mint.

The dollars lacks only the 1804, and includes the 1836, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852, 1858; most of which are proofs including all dates from 1856 to 1904 with earlier dates in uncirculated or very fine condition.

Among the Half Dollars there are the 1796 and 1797; uncirculated 1815, etc.

All dates of the Quarter Dollars are represented, with a brilliant proof 1796, a fine 1823 and a proof 1827.

Dimes, Half Dimes, Three Cent pieces and other minor coins are complete with uncirculated and proof specimens predominating. The Half Dimes include a choice 1792 Half Dime and a fine 1802.

In the Large Cents, which now seem to be one of the most popular series with Colectors, Mr. Conover attempted to get only one of each date and in doing so he secured some beautiful specimens, especially of the early dates.

The Half Cents are complete, with proofs of 1831, 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1852.

Besides the United States series, there is a fine line of Pioneer Gold among which is the finest known Bechtler $2.50 gold, variety with 75 G. An almost perfect Mormon $20.00; a fine round $50.00 gold piece, besides other fine and rare pieces.

There is an interesting lot of foreign gold and silver coins; a few rare ancients. In all there are upward of twelve-hundred lots.

The catalogue will be issued in quarto size with beautiful tinted copper halftone plates which will illustrate the rarer specimens of the Collection.

There will be no charge for the plate catalogue. They will be sent free to all intending bidders. The sale will take place in the early part of May. The catalogue will be ready about April 10th and may be had by addressing B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Roman Coins Under Street

James Smith, an employe of the James Kennedy Company, which is putting in the city sewer, thought this morning that he had run into a mint probably conducted by a Toltec colony, when he found a small sack of coins at the bottom of the sewer ditch, 16 feet beneath the surface, at the intersection of Second and Baker streets. It was also suggested that the coins might have been used by the antediluvians. However, on rubbing them off and burnishing them up, it was found that two of them were Roman copper coins issued during the reign of Constantine the Great. The other coins, also copper, were clear enough in outline and had many figures on them. Some of them were evidently hammered. It seemed rather a strange experience to find Roman coins 1600 years old 16 feet beneath the surface of an Oregon street, and the idea that a Roman band had in some way drifted across the Indian and Pacific oceans was advanced. However, it was recalled by an old settler that the part of the town in which the ditch is being dug had been filled in, so that the discovery, while unique, was not as marvelous as supposed. There were six copper coins of small denominations in the sack, which was naturally rotten.

—Albany (Ore.) Herald.

The American Numismatic Association

For the information of the younger collectors and other non-members we are pleased to give a short summary of the object of this Association, which was organized in 1891; now operating under a Federal Charter, and is the largest Numismatic Association in the world.

The object of the Association is to foster the pursuit of numismatics as a science; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and students; to acquire and disseminate numismatic knowledge; to assist and encourage new collectors; to stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations in the United States and foreign countries, and to form and maintain a cabinet and library of numismatic specimens and literature for the use and benefit of the members.

With the exception of the business manager of the Official Organ, no officer or member receives financial compensation of any kind for services rendered the Association. The membership or initiation fee is $1.00, to be paid but once. The annual dues are only 50 cents, and subscription to the Official Organ, if desired, is $1.50. The membership fee, dues, and subscriptions become the treasury fund for stationery, postage, and the publication of the Official Organ.

All who are interested in Numismatics are invited to join the Association. Applicants must be recommended by a member. Application blanks and further information may be had from the General Secretary, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 17, 1914.

The 48th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Bauer presiding. Members present: Dr. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Bunnell, Kingston, Putnam. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as corrected.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. R. T. Webster, tendering his resignation from the R. N. A., he having moved to Florida. Moved and carried that Mr. Webster's resignation be accepted.

Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Edward W. Housinger, of San Antonio, Texas, who presented the R. N. A. with a copy of the International Stamp and Coin Collector's Address Book for 1914.

Dr. French read a letter from Mrs. Minnie E. Green, of Chicago, Ill., in which she thanked the members of the R. N. A. for copy of resolution on the death of her husband, Mr. Ben G. Green, which had been sent her.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Harvey J. Haddleton, Secretary of the Rochester Philatelic Society, thanking the members of this association, in behalf of his society, for invitation to join us at our annual banquet. He also extends an invitation to all of our members to attend any of their meetings, which are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Mr. Koeb, chairman of the Medal Committee, submitted several sketches for permanent reverse of medal. This being an important matter, it was thoroughly discussed and a design was selected that was acceptable to all, Mr. Koeb being instructed to proceed with the die cutting. Motion made and carried that four extra medals be struck in different finishes, to use in selecting color.

On account of the interest shown by the public in the collection of coins loaned by the R. N. A. members to the Rochester Municipal Museum, the Curator, Mr. Putnam, asked if it would not be possible to obtain the loan of more coins to make the exhibit more complete. He said he would be glad to furnish two more cases to hold these coins, if we could fill them, assuring us that every protection would be afforded,—that the cases were made of heavy half-inch glass which it would require a sledge-hammer to break—that there is a watchman in the building all the time, and there is practically no possibility of loss. Mr. Putnam stated that he would not accept for exhibit at the Museum coins from any other source, without first submitting them for approval to the Rochester Numismatic Association. President Bauer responded to this by asking that the members give every support possible to this worthy educational cause by loaning all the coins they could to this collection. He asked for a motion that three members be appointed to act as a committee with Mr. Putnam in this matter, which motion was carried, and he appointed Dr. French, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Yawger.

President Bauer exhibited seventy different Washington medals of all sizes and descriptions, which he loaned to the Rochester Municipal Museum for exhibition, in honor of Washington's birthday, February 22nd.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 3, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 7, 1914.

The 49th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer.

Members present: W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Emrich, Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, chairman of the Medal Committee, reported that work on the medal was progressing satisfactorily and that the medal, when completed, would be a beautiful work of art.

Mr. Merritt reported that Mr. F. B. King, who has been seriously ill, is now much better.

The matter of the coin collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum was fully discussed, and it was decided that at each meeting, commencing with our next, a separate and distinct series be taken up, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the members what series would be taken up at each meeting. The series to be taken up at our next meeting, on March 17th, will be War Tokens and all are requested to bring their duplicates.

The collection of Cents at the Municipal Museum, exhibited by the R. N. A., and other series loaned by R. N. A. members under their own names, makes a very creditable showing. Mr. Merritt has loaned a complete set of Fractional Currency, small set of Half Cents, California gold, and proof sets of silver. Mr. Bauer has loaned a collection of foreign and ancient coins, also his collection of Washington Medals. Mr. Woolsey has on exhibit part of his collection of Biblical Medals.

Motion made and carried that a picture of our anniversary dinner party be sent to Mr. Montgomery of Buffalo, with our compliments.

Mr. L. G. Amberg gave an interesting talk on who and what he had seen at the American Numismatic Society exhibition in New York on his visit there last month. He also described his pleasure trip to the Bermudas.

Exhibition by Mr. L. G. Amberg of California Gold 25 cent, 50 cetn and $1.00 pieces in Octagonal and Round—Indian Head—and Octagonal and Round Liberty, Bechtler Dollar, Carolina Gold, and many other pieces.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

The fiftieth meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Bunnell, Putnam.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

In response to the call for War Tokens to start a collection of that series at the Rochester Municipal Museum, about 100 different varieties were given, from which Mr. Merritt will select a representative lot.

Motion made and carried that Colonial copper coins will be taken up at our next meeting, April 7th, and all members are requested to bring the duplicates they are willing to give for exhibition at the Municipal Museum. Mr. Bauer and Mr. Bunnell will prepare a paper on Colonial coins, to be read at next meeting.

The Secretary read a letter of thanks from Mr. Fred B. King for the rose tree plant sent him by the Association during his recent serious illness.

One of our First Anniversary medals, struck in lead "Unique," was put up at auction and sold for $3.00, which will be credited to our medal fund.

Publications received: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Lyman H. Lowe's Catalogue.

Meeting adjourned to April 7, 1914. H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 122nd monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held Friday, March 6, 1914, with President Kelly in the chair. The following members were present: Miller, Jonas, Holmes, Williams, Davis, Merrill, Verkler, Ripstra, Noack, Baker, E. Michael, Kelly and Loer.

The resignations of Ludger Gravel, C. A. Winau and Adam Jochem were accepted.

Under exhibitions Mr. E. Michael showed a double-struck India Rupee.

Magazines received: The Numismatist and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

Catalogs from Mehl, Spink, Low, Elder and United States Coin Co.

Adjourned to April 3, 1914. M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

How to Make Uncle Sam Rich

We refer the following facts to the Money Trust investigation:

An ounce of silver costs about sixty cents; but when stamped by the Government it is worth a dollar and thirty-eight cents. By doing the stamping Uncle Sam made four and a half million dollars the last fiscal year, and his profit on coining silver since 1878 has exceeded a hundred and sixty million dollars. He pays thirty-four cents for a pound of nickel and makes ninety five-cent pieces out of it, realizing the handsome profit of 1200 per cent on his investment. A pound of copper costs eighteen cents and makes a hundred and forty-six cent pieces, showing a profit of 700 per cent. Total profits on coining silver and the baser metals in about forty years have amounted to more than two hundred million dollars. Silver and the baser metals are the money of the poor.

Gold is the money of the rich, and Uncle Sam coins on an average about a hundred million dollars of it. If he did as well on that as on the poor man's nickel he would be entirely self-supporting. All tariff, internal-revenue and excise taxes might be abolished and the Treasury would still show a round surplus; but, as a matter of fact, Uncle Sam loses something on every eagle and double-eagle he coins. The thousand million dollars of coined gold in the Treasury vaults netted the old gentleman a considerable dead loss. The chief use of this gold is to supply a base for certificates that are employed in Wall Street.

—Saturday Evening Post.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, Friday evening, March 13, 1914, President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Granberg, Harting, Heaton, Kohler, Proskey, J. W. Scott, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

Mr. E. V. Wakeley was present as a guest.

After the reading of the minutes, the amendment of the constitution, reported by the Executive Committee at the January meeting, was taken up, and Article 4, Section 5, of the by-laws was amended by a vote of the Club, to contain the following addition:

> "Corresponding members shall consist of the Directors, Superintendents and Curators of the mints of the United States; the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; also certain officers of foreign mints, so long as they shall remain in office; such corresponding members are to be designated by the Executive Committee, and shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Club, except voting."

The other amendment to the by-laws, previously reported, amending Article 7, page 8, lines 20, 21 and 22, to strike out "At the annual meeting any members absent can send proxies to be voted at the annual election," was passed by a vote of the Club.

The Treasurer presented an informal report, which was accepted.

The Secretary reported that he had sent out circulars requesting information for the census of the members, and that he was receiving gratifying replies. He urged all members to reply promptly if they had not already done so. He also suggested that members give him the names of collectors who might be interested in the work of the Club, so that they might receive official invitation to the meetings.

The Executive Committee reported that they had engaged the Gold Room at Park Avenue Hotel for the annual dinner to be held April 23rd. The members were urged to bring ladies to the dinner.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications received at the last meeting and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the following new members: W. W. Bradbeer, A. W. Browning, L. V. Case, L. C. Gehring, W. H. Harting, Adolph Hess, Nachf, H. C. Hines and C. R. S. Leckie.

Dr. Valentine, in behalf of the Paper Money Committee, reported that the committee had listed everything up to the "Red Backs" of the third issue, being forty-four varieties and ninety-seven sub-varieties.

The Store Card Committee reported additional numbers which had been listed, and which were shown among the evening's exhibits, and are described there in detail.

By appointment of the President, Messrs. Kohler and Proskey were added to fill the new places on the Membership Committee.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Green, acknowledging receipt of resolution passed at the last meeting, which was ordered spread upon the minutes. The letter caused several of the members present to

again express their sorrow at Mr. Green's death, with reminiscences of his personality and activities.

Mr. DeLagerberg, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, addressed the Club on the very interesting "Lucky Penny" of Denmark, which was among the exhibits of the evening.

Mr. Smith then addressed remarks of welcome to Mr. Granberg, expressing the pleasure of the New York Numismatic Club at seeing him in its midst; to which Mr. Granberg replied, expressing an equal pleasure at being present.

Mr. Frey presented to the Club a copy of "Catalog of Lantern Slides and Negatives Belonging to the Royal Numismatic Society," which he explained the Society was sending out to be used in lectures on the subject of Numismatics.

The Club also received a copy of the March number of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, and a copy of the International Stamp and Coin Collector's and Dealers' Address Book from Mr. E. W. Heusinger, and a copy of the very handsome catalog of the "Exhibitions of United States and Colonial Coins," January and February, 1914, from the American Numismatic Society.

Mr. Frey proposed that the Club consider a proposition to establish life membership, which was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Granberg was presented, in behalf of the Club, with a copy of the Heaton Medal, as a memento of his visit to New York and this particular meeting.

Mr. Wood, on behalf of the American Numismatic Society, called attention to the exhibition now open at the Society's building, of United States paper money, extending an invitation to all of the members to visit it, as well as to exhibit any of their interesting specimens there.

The Secretary acknowledged receipt of circular sent by Mr. A. L. Cowell, Field Secretary for California, in reference to the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, inviting any conventions to be held to the exposition.

A very interesting letter was read from Mr. Elder, describing the history of the family of Raoul de Guichainville, who at one time were very prominent in the science and knowledge of numismatics.

Mr. Wakeley was welcomed by the President as guest, and replied by giving some interesting information in regard to his collection of large United States cents, which was almost complete.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. DeLagerberg: "Lucky Penny" as described above.

Dr. Valentine: Ten dollar United States Refunding Note, Compound Interest Note, and a set of 11 Satirical notes corresponding to the Metal Store Cards.

Mr. Boyd: A set of Store Cards reported on by the Store Card Committee as follows:

J. W. Scott—260-A, in copper, not listed in New York Store Card List; No. 260-C, in copper, not listed in New York Store Card List; 260-E, new variety, obverse bearing "Arms of New York," reverse same as 260-A, in brass and white metal.

T. Brimelaw, Druggist, 432 Third Ave., City—

34-A, obverse same as reverse 35; reverse same as reverse 34, nickel.

34-B, obverse same as reverse 33; reverse same as reverse 34, nickel and copper.

35-B, obverse same as reverse 35; reverse same as reverse 33, copper.

Mr. Boyd also exhibited a pattern $10.00 gold piece in bronze, 1855, Adams & Woodin No. 193.

Mr. Adams exhibited a Central American Proclamation piece of 1789, struck in Guatemala, showing Santiago riding over the mountains of Agua and Fuego.

By Mr. Swanson: Plaque commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the Knights of Pythias, showing the portrait of the founder of the Society, J. H. Rathbone, and the present Supreme Chancellor, T. J. Carling, struck in 1914, in bronze.

By Mr. Kohler: A Rupee of Baroda, showing the Rajah's head on the obverse; several Canadian Tokens; a Mexican Dollar counterstamped for Havana, and a One Pound note of the Macclesfield Bank.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

The Montreal Numismatic Society

The regular monthly meeting for January was held on the 23rd at the new home of R. W. McLachlan, Westmont, to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as an active member. A large number of members attended and enjoyed a most interesting numismatic evening.

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson exhibited an excessively rare British Columbia ten-dollar piece struck in silver.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his Canadian Numismatic Cabinet during the year 1913. These numbered 180 coins, metals, jetons and chapter pennies, mainly issued during the years 1912 and 1913. Among the most interesting of the medals were the Svenlys bronze plaquette and the metal struck to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the marriage of Matthiew Phaneuf in 1713. He was originally a New England boy who was carried away among a number of other captives in an Indian raid on the town of Deerfield, Mass. There were also in the collection some twenty Canadian chapter pennies and a number of other interesting coins and metals.

During the evening Mr. McLachlan read a paper on Jean Marie Arnault, the first Canadian Medalist. He gave extracts from early documents showing that Arnault who came from France as early as 1830. He was the winner of two lots in a lottery scheme for disposing of a large farm near Montreal and purchased a large tract of land as Durcher Street in 1831. He was set down as a machinist and commenced to coin some of the tin sou pieces about the year 1836 or 1837. Mr. McLachlan exhibited every known coin and medal that has been attributed to Arnault, seven in all, among them the rare Pio Bono Publico ½ penny bouquet and the Newby Notre Dame temperance medal, both unique.

A vote of congratulations was presented to Mr. McLachlan on his long and faithful service to the Society and on his attaining his jubilee year of membership.

After the meeting Mr. McLachlan exhibited his fine collection of Canadian Medals.

R. W. Mc.

The 1914 A. N. A. Convention

Although "vacation time talk" is not now in order and the American Numismatic Association Convention for this year is yet some five or six months distant, the Convention will surely be the success hoped for, if the Springfield (Mass.) boys have their way. Even at this early day they are already making preparatory arrangements.

At a meeting of the Springfield Numismatic Club held on January 28th, a committee was appointed to select suitable quarters for the convention, both as to the accomodations for delegates and for the exhibits. The committee consists of W. C. Stone, chairman, Charles A. Frazer, John M. Oliver and C. J. Champagne, the later two being in charge of the publicity.

At the same meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year; they were: President, John M. Prevost; Vice-President, John M. Oliver; Secretary-Treasurer, W. C. Stone.

Following the business meeting, Mr. John M. Oliver exhibited his fine collection of encased postage stamps and Fractional Currency.

Taft's Gold Medal

In Washington the state department custodian is keeping guard over a gold medal pending the time when former President Taft can receive it. The medal was presented to him by the Italian government for his zeal in sending help to the earthquake sufferers in 1909. The former President, although he is a professor at Yale University, is not in the government sense a private citizen, for he holds the chairmanship of the commission created by Congress to adopt plans for the Lincoln memorial. When his work on the commission is ended he can write to the state department and receive the medal.

—Chicago News.

Fair Prices Prevail at the Cumberland-Clark Sale

London, Jan. 21.—The sale of the valuable collection of Greek and Roman civic and regal coins, in gold, electrum, silver, and bronze, including a few pieces of Judaea, Bactria, and the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt, the property of Cumberland Clark, came to an end at Sotheby's today. The total amount for the three days' sale was $9,000.

The highest price was $750 paid for a Roman gold coin representing Diadumenian as Prince of Youth, standing between three military standards. It is an extremely fine example of this excessively rare piece.

Another Roman gold coin of Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Yeta, on the obverse a laureate and draped bust of Severus, on the reverse busts face-to-face of Caracalla and Yeta, brought $215.

A coin of Alexander the Great (B. C. 336-323), fine and rare, with head of Athena on obverse and on reverse a Winged Victory holding a naval standard and wreath, went for $150. It came from the Prowe sale held in Vienna in 1912.

WASHINGTON—
LAFAYETTE
SILVER DOLLARS

With portraits of Washington and Lafayette. A legal tender coin issued in 1900 at a premium, then sold for $2.00.

A few on hand in bright MINT STATE, while they last

PRICE $1.75 EACH

Cleopatra Coin, over 2000 years old, with portrait of this famous queen

PRICE $1.00

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas

"We all Have Our Hobbies"

I can offer to beginners a collection of 20 varieties of PAPER MONEY, 20 varieties, 5 cts. to $20, for 50 cts.

To the advanced collector: the five varieties of the Confederate $50, July 25, 1861, in fine to uncir. condition, for **$1.45.**

Owing to changes in my business relations, my hobby has been neglected during the past year; however, I am happy to say that I am now prepared to give all correspondence personal attention.

PRICE LIST FREE.

Luther B. Tuthill

SOUTH CREEK, - - N. C.

Dealer in Antiquated Paper Money

TYPE COLLECTION

UNITED STATES HALF CENTS

Four different types of the Half Cents—the smallest denomination of U. S. coinage—including the very scarce Liberty Cap variety.

PRICE, $1.60

Type collection of U. S. Large Cents, six different types—including the Liberty Cap and early bust type.

PRICE $1.75

B. MAX MEHL - Numismatist - Fort Worth, Texas

FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN

COMPLETE COLLECTION OF
Large United States Cents
1793 to 1857

Representing each and every date and principal varieties of the large Cents. Including the very rare dates of 1793 (wreath and chain varieties) 1799 and 1804.

Seventy (70) all Different Dates and Varieties

The condition of the collection will average about very good. The two 1793, the 1799 and 1804 are just about fair with dates showing; the other early dates, 1794 to 1811 are fair to good; from 1812 to 1816 good; and the balance from good to fine. There are varieties of the 1793, 1796, 1811; 1857 etc. Seventy dates and varieties in all. The two 1793 cents, and the 1799 and the 1804 would cost about $15.00 alone.

PRICE FOR ENTIRE COLLECTION, $23.75

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

COIN ENVELOPES

Especially made to order of good white stock, two inches square, plain and printed. The printed have space for keeping record of each coin; such as "date and variety, from whom and when purchased, price paid." This is the most practical way yet devised to keep coins compactly and to protect them from being scratched.

PRICES:

100	Plain	Envelopes	$ .35	100	Printed	Envelopes	$ .45
500	"	"	1.55	500	"	"	1.80
1000	"	"	2.65	1000	"	"	3.10
2000	"	"	4.50	2000	"	"	5.50

B. Max Mehl Numismatist Fort Worth, Texas

VOLUME V. NUMBER 5
WHOLE NUMBER 53

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION
IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, FIFTY CENTS A YEAR
FOREIGN $1.00
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

MAY, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

A BARGAIN IN A

COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES SILVER HALF DOLLARS

Hundred (100) All Different Dates

1794 to 1900

Nearly each and every date in which the half dollars were coined. Average condition, about "Fine."

The collection includes a strictly very good 1794; good 1801, very good 1802 and 1803. Very good 1815. Some of the 40's, 50's and 60's are extremely fine, sharp with mint luster. A very fine 1851; very good 1852. And the very scarce dates from 1879 to 1891 are mostly uncirculated and proof. From 1808 to 1840 fine to extremely fine.

Remember that all half dollars from 1840 to 1891, when in fine condition are very scarce.

Price for the Entire Collection of one hundred all different dates, only

$85.00

The collection has been placed with me for a quick sale. A similar collection, if purchased piece by piece, would cost about $150.00.

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B. MAX MEHL NUMISMATIST Fort Worth, Texas

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: George H. Blake; Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. V. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MAY, 1914 No. 5

New Necessity Money of Mexico

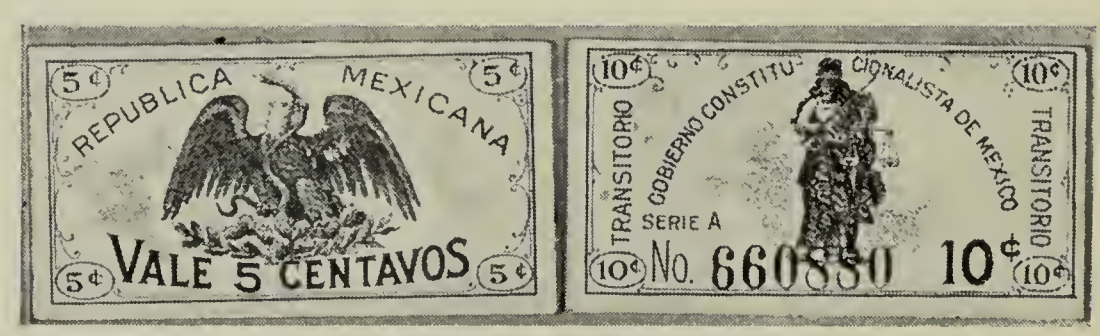
In the February issue of the Numismatist, there appeared a description and illustration of the One Peso silver and Two Centavo copper of the Constitutionalists or "Villa Government." Mention was also made that a Half Peso or Fifty Centavo piece in silver was also coined, but that none were procurable.

After considerable effort we succeeded in locating a specimen of the Fifty Centavo piece, which we are pleased to illustrate, together with the One Peso and Two Centavo piece. The illustrations for the last two coins are used through the kindness of Mr. Edgar H. Adams, editor of the Numismatist.

The Half Peso silver is of good silver, 29 millimeters in diameter, with coarse milling on edge. These, as well as the Pesos and Two Centavo pieces, were struck at Parral, Chihuahua.

It was reported that the silver coins were struck from stolen bullion and that only twenty-five specimens of the Peso pieces were struck. This seems hardly probable, as while they are rare, we have been informed that a number have been offered for sale at El Paso at $5.00 each. The Half Peso, however, seems to be very rare, as parties who are in a position to have secured the pieces seem to know nothing about their coinage.

The Two Centavo pieces are reported to have been coined from the copper trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway. It was necessary to suspend operations on this line.



Another new issue of "Rebel Money" which we are pleased to illustrate are the Five and Ten Centavo pieces, printed on cardboard. Both the denominations are of practically the same type, with the exeeption of the values. The Five Centavo cards are printed on pink cardboard while the Ten Centavo are printed on blue. Both are of the same size, 1⅛x2⅛ inches. We are informed that they are readily accepted and passed current in Juarez.

Villa Money Counterfeited

The new five and ten Peso notes of the Mexican Constitutionalist Government which were printed in Fort Worth and illustrated in the April issue of the Numismatic Monthly now appear to have been issued without proper authority. The following item appeared in a recent issue of a local paper:

In an effort to identify the mysterious stranger who had a million dollars in Constitutionalist money printed in this city a month ago, an attorney representing El Paso interests called at the plant Tuesday to get a description of the man who had the money printed.

Large quantities of bogus Constitutionalist money have been plaeed in circulation in Juarez and in other parts of North Mexico. Much is said to have been passed in El Paso also, where the Villa money generally is aecepted.

So great has the flood of bogus money become that orders have been issued requiring all Constitutional money to be stamped at offices established for the purpose. All new money is being so stamped and all old money has been ordered submitted to those offices for inspection. If found good it will be stamped. If spurious it will be destroyed.

No explanation was given by the man who had the money printed here. He brought with him engraved plates from which the money was printed.

Even if the money is bogus, it is doubtful if any offense was committed. The Constitutionalists have never been recognized as a government by the United States. There is a law against counterfeiting money of another recognized country in the United States.

"Death to Huerta!" Coins

Dollars Milled by Rebels Bear Strange Inscription.

El Paso, Texas, March 31.—Pesos, or dollars, coined by rebels in Durango bear the inscription "Muera Huerta!' which means "Death to Huerta."

Americans arriving today from the State of Durango brought several of the new rebel coins.

Counterfeiter For Each Day

According to W. J. Flynn, Chief of the Secret Service, there were 365 persons arrested for counterfeiting in the United States during the last fiscal year ending June 30th.

If the punishment metted out to counterfeiters by King Henry, A. D. 1125, were applied today, we believe that there would hardly have been counterfeiters pass around for each day of the year. The following is a description of the punishment metted out to counterfeiters in King Henry's time, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, translated by the Rev. James Ingram:

"A. D. 1125. In this year sent the King Henry, before Christmas, from Normandy to England, and bade that all the mint-men that were in England should be mutilated in their limbs; that was, that they should lose each of them the right hand, and their testicles beneath. This was because the man that had a pound could not lay out a penny at a market. And the Bishop Roger of Salisbury sent over all England, and bade them all that they should come to Winchester at Christmas. When they came thither, then were they taken one by one, and deprived each of his right hand and the testicles beneath. All this was done within the twelfth-night. And that was all in perfect justice, because that they had undone all the land with the great quantity of base coin that they all bought."

Some Unusual Denominations of State Bank Notes

Read Before the New York Numismatic Club by George H. Blake.

Something over a year ago it was my intention to present to the members of the New York Numismatic Club a rather lengthy article on some of the State bank notes of a by-gone period.

The preparation of such an article required so much time and research that I have been compelled to abandon my original idea and present to you merely an outline of my intention, leaving the subject open for future amplification by anyone who may feel called upon to do so.

To give you an idea of the time required for a proper treatment of the subject, I should like to say that the meager information which I may impart in this paper has required the examination of over ten thousand bank notes or references to them.

To my mind bank note or paper money collecting is more fascinating and of more practical use, when confined to the money of today or that which is still legal tender. This is especially true of United States paper money, of which there are several kinds in daily use.

The topic which I wish to call your attention to now is "Some Unusual Denominations of State Bank Notes."

By unusual denominations I mean such denominations as are not in use today, with the exception of the $3.00 note, which was issued by many banks from the earliest days up to the Civil War period, and notes of a denomination less than a dollar. These fractional notes were mostly issued by corporations, municipalities, and private individuals, and are worthy of separate treatment in another paper.

In banking, as in other walks of business life, many curious customs and conditions have prevailed. At least they seem curious to us at this day, when we have become accustomed to rapid changes and have behind us an interesting and expanding history.

The custom to which I refer as curious was that of issuing bank notes of what today would be called odd denominations. I have been unable to decide in my own mind just what way such denominations were mostly utilized. Undoubtedly there were some reasons for their issue, because it cost considerable money to make a plate and print the notes of all these different denominations, and our forefathers were not often given to wasteful methods.

Possibly the price of labor or some universally used commodities may have had something to do with these strange denominations, and more than likely the scarcity of fractional silver and minor coins was a prime factor in their issue.

I have been told by one whose memory goes farther back than mine, and whose knowledge of such matters I esteem very highly, that notes of all denominations from $1.00 to $20.00 have been issued at some time or other. I have not seen them all, but do know that the following were issued: $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $4.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $11.00, $12.00, $15.00. In addition to these I know of $25.00, $30.00, $250.00, $300.00, $400.00, $2000.00, $3000.00, $5000.00 and $10,000.00 denominations, all unusual.

It is true that many of these bills, as well as those of regular denominations, were no more nor less than promissory notes, but they passed as money, and that was their principal use, and excuse, for existence.

My researches do not extend back to a period much more than fifty years anterior to the Civil War. During this period all the above mentioned denominations, and possibly others, were issued.

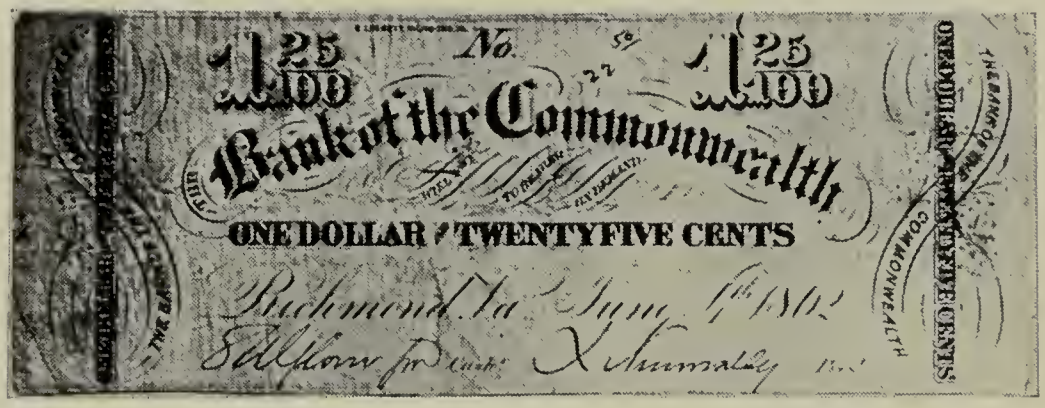
In as short space as possible, I will summarize what I have found in these unusual denominations.

$1.25	notes	were	issued	by	8	banks
$1.50	"	"	"	"	9	"
$1.75	"	"	"	"	6	"
$2.50	"	"	"	"	1	"
$4.00	"	"	"	"	21	"
$6.00	"	"	"	"	13	"
$7.00	"	"	"	"	15	"
$8.00	"	"	"	"	12	"
$9.00	"	"	"	"	11	"
$11.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$12.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$15.00	"	"	"	"	4	"
$25.00	"	"	"	"	7	"
$30.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$250.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$300.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$400.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$2,000.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$3,000.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
$5,000.00	"	"	"	"	2	"
$10,000.00	"	"	"	"	1	"
				Total	118	banks

Although many hundreds or thouands of banks existed during the fifty years to which I have referred, less than one hundred and twenty notes of odd denominations were issued by them, so far as I have been able to determine. This seems to me a very small number, and I am forced to believe that these odd denominations are comparatively scarce, and when found, worthy of careful preservation for their historical and educational value.

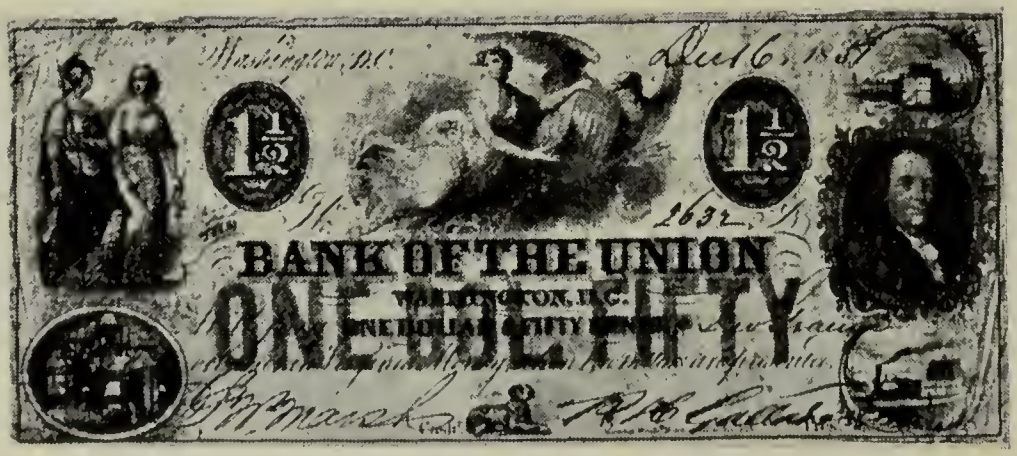
We have members in this club who have notable collections of State bank notes, and I should be very much pleased to have them take up this subject and give paper money numismatists further light upon it.

Appended, will be found a list of all the notes referred to in above summary.



One Dollar, Twenty-Five Cents.

Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.
Erie Salt Co., Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
Exchange Bank, Albion, Ill.
Farmers Bank of New Jersey, Mt. Holly, N. J.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Washington, D. C.
Lafayette Bank, Boston, Mass.
Merchants Bank, Providence, R. I.
Vermont State Bank, Burlington, Vt.



One Dollar, Fifty Cents.

Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.
Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, N. Y.
Bank of the Union, Washington, D. C.
East Bridgewater Bank, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Bank, Adrian, Mich.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Washington, D. C.
Mt. Holly Bank, Mt. Holly, N. J.
Roxbury Bank, Roxbury, Mass.
Vermont State Bank, Burlington, Vt.

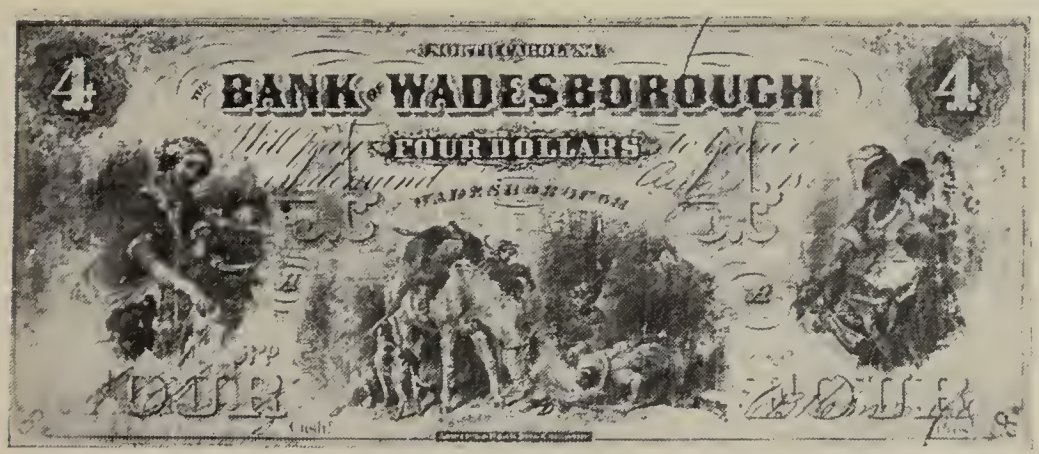
One Dollar, Seventy-Five Cents.

Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.
East Bridgewater Bank, East Bridgewater, Mass.
Erie Salt Co., Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Washington, D. C.
Mechanics & Manufacturers, Providence, R. I.
Vermont State Bank, Burlington, Vt.

Two Dollars, Fifty Cents.

Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.

Four Dollars.



Bank of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.
Bank of Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.
Bank of Cape Fear (5 varieties), Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.
Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond, Va.
Bank of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.
Bank of Monroe, Monroe, Mich.
Bank of the State of North Carolina (2 varieties), Raleigh, N. C.
Bank of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
Bank of the State of Alabama, Decatur, Ala.
Bank of Wadesborough (2 varieties), Wadesborough, N. C.
Bank of Washington (2 varieties), Washington, N. C.
Bank of Yanceyville, Yanceyville, N. C.
Central Bank, Middletown, Conn.
Commercial Bank, Wilmington, N. C.
Farmers Bank of North Carolina, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Hartford Bank, Hartford, Conn.
Merchants Bank, Newbern, N. C.
Norwich Bank, Norwich, Conn.
Pawcatuck Bank, Pawcatuck, Conn.
Stonington Bank, Stonington, Conn.

Six Dollars.

Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Va.
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville, N. C.
Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville, Va.
Central Bank of Virginia, Staunton, Va.
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Farmers Bank of North Carolina, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Merchants Bank, Lynchburg, Va.
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville, Va.
People's Bank of Paterson, Paterson, N. J.
Phoenix Bank, Richmond, Va.

Seven Dollars.

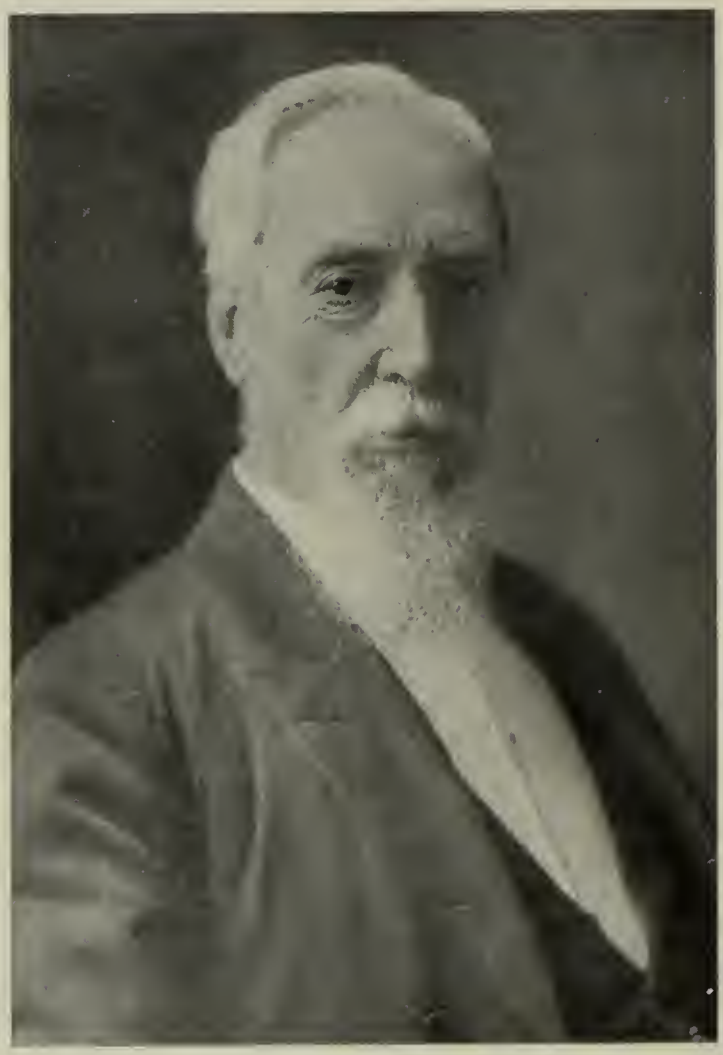
Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Bank of Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Va.
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville, N. C.
Bank of Howardsville, Howardsville, Va.
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville, Va.
Bank of Wilmington (2 varieties), Wilmington, N. C.
Central Bank of Virginia, Staunton, Va.
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.
Farmers Bank of North Carolina, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Merchants Bank, Lynchburg, Va.
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville, Va.
People's Bank of Paterson, Paterson, N. J.
Phoenix Bank, Richmond, Va.

Catalogue of the Exhibition of American Coins

The Exhibit of American coins by the American Numismatic Society of New York held January 17th to February 18th, 1914, proved a success from every standpoint. Much credit is due to Mr. Bauman L. Belden the Director of the Society through whose energetic efforts is mainly due the success of the exhibition

The Catalogue of the Exhibition is one of the finest publications of its kind ever seen. In the 133 pages of text, a complete description of each Exhibition is given, and is supplemented with thirty-nine fine half-tone plates illustrating the rarer pieces The Catalogue was compiled by Mr. Howland Wood, the Curator of the Society, to whom much credit is due for this splendid work.

With the resumption of the Numismatic Monthly, the "Denford Numismatic Society" came to life again. And we are pleased to publish an account of its recent "meeting." Our former readers will readily welcome the resumption of the Denford Papers and our new friends will readily find these papers not only timely and interesting but instructive as well.



MAJOR RICHARD LAMBERT

Major Richard Lambert to Dispose of His Numismatic Collection

Major Richard Lambert of New Orleans, one of the oldest living Numismatists, has placed his entire collection in the hands of B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, to be sold at auction. Mr. Lambert retains only his collection of Masonic Medals and Badges, of which he doubtless possesses the most extensive private collection in the country. These he hopes to present to some Masonic Institution.

Major Lambert is one of the best known Masons in the United States. He is Grand Secretary for all Masonic Bodies for the State of Louisiana and Recorder for Jerusalem Temple Shriners for the past thirty years. And although now in his eighty-fifth year he is still blessed with vigorous health and retains his active interest in Masonic affairs.

Major Lambert's interest in numismatics extends for a period of over half a century, during which time he brought together several fine collections. His present collection will be sold at auction in June and is very complete in United

States silver and copper and complete, with probably one or two exceptions, in the gold Dollars and Three Dollar gold pieces. It also contains some rare foreign Crowns, such as the Elizabeth, Cromwell, etc. Some rare Colonials, etc.

The catalogues will be illustrated with fine copper half-tone plates, for which there will be no charge. The sale will be held about June 18th, 1914, by B. Max Mehl, at Fort Worth, Texas.

Coin Collecting

I well remember my start at collecting—it was one of the old large cents, and my idea was that I had a treasure indeed. I showed it to the other boys at school, and before dinner time had traded it off for a pocket knife, but became uneasy at the loss of my treasure. I tried to get it back, but Tom could not bear the thought of parting with it and taking the knife back, so I had to give him something to boot and he drove a hard bargain. However, I got it at last and have it yet. It is not very valuable, the date is 1853, and it is holed; worse than this, it is counter-stamped "N. J. TRACY." I have no idea who Tracy was, but he evidently put in most of his spare time stamping his name on the pennies that came his way—I have quite a few that bear this stamp of his favor; in fact, the Tracy series is still growing.

Some day I may meet Tracy in the flesh and be able to tell him just what I think of his habit—but of course it is possible that he may have passed away to a place where there are no pennies—but if I meet him, even there, I shall tell him what I think of him, and ask his reason.

One thing is certain—Tracy was a patriotic American and considered no coin worthy of his stamp except the pennies of his own beloved country, and I honor him for this. He had imitators, but they lacked his skill, judgment and good taste. One of these, J. E. WOOD, was not above using a Jackson token for this purpose—this seems strange to me, as I cannot associate Wood with Hard Times.

There were others besides Wood. I have a penny stamped "G. LIBBY," and below the name the date "1790." I am not sure what the date stands for, probably either his birth or death.

My counter-stamped series includes also cents and Jackson tokens honored by J. RADT, L. BLOODGOOD, L. ALDEN, WM. THOMSON, S. CURTIS, and others; but none of them can compare with Tracy. He stands pre-eminent above the crowd. Whatever his motive, I am sure it was a good one, a desire to leave his foot-prints on the sands of Time, and endear his name to generations of Numismatists.

S. S. H.

MR. SIGMUND KRAUSE

Announcement

It has ever been the endeavor of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly to offer its subscribers and readers the best numismatic material that can be procured in the United States, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that the publisher announces that he has secured the promise of Mr. Sigmund Krausz, of Chicago, to contribute a series of articles to this magazine under the general title "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome." These articles will be illustrated each by a portrait of a Roman emperor after authentic coins in the collection of the author and will treat in chronological succession the history of the rulers together with numismatic notes on the coinage of the different reigns. The first paper is to apear in next month's issue and its subject will be Julius Caesar.

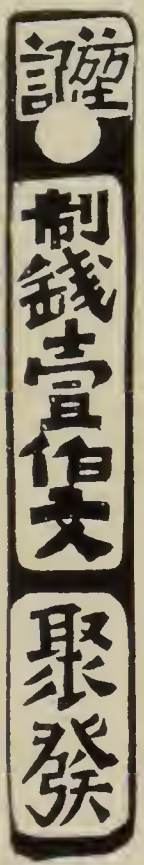
Mr. Krausz has spent many years in the study of Roman history in connection with the gathering of a fine collection of coins from the earliest period to the fall of the Western Empire and is, no doubt, eminently qualified to present the subject in fascinating form, as he is also well known as author and magazine writer, some of his work showing the numismatic trend of the author. Thus, for example, the hero of his last novel, "The Cameo and the Empress," is an archaeologist and numismatist and the plot of another short story of his is woven around a tetradrachm of Philistis.

The ancient coins possess a numismatic fascination not equalled by any other series, we feel that this series of splendid articles will be welcomed and appreciated by our readers.

Bamboo Money of China

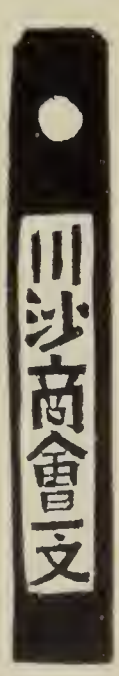
By A. H. Ramsden.

Through the long and uninterrupted Numismatic history of China,—comprising as it does a period of over 3000 years duration,—the now classical round cash had reigned with consistent and almost undisputed monotony. It is consequently a relief to find the currency medium assuming a different shape to the conventional circular piece with four characters grouped round a central hole. The Bamboo Money of China is certainly a curious production, probably unique in the annals of numismatic enterprise:—a more radical departure, even in that country which is the home of curiously shaped currency,—would be difficult to imagine.



In the short space at our disposal, we can only give a very succinct history, indicate briefly its uses, and assign to it a general locality, as to fully dwell upon this matter would be a question of many pages.

This elongated narrow tabletlike shaped money is supposed to have been derived from ancient metal checks said to have been current in the city of Tsi-an fu, the capital of Shantung, as far back as A. D. 1275, but as time went on, its circulation was not limited to this locality. They are now found in nearly all parts of China, although they appear to be most popular on the Yangtse and counterminous regions.



This subsidiary money was issued by small banks, Exchange houses, native hongs, business firms and contractors of labour, to serve as a medium of small Exchange, according to the value indicated on them. Besides the value, the names of the issuers, as well as the address of their business place is found on a great many of them.

Their field of circulation was, as a rule, purely local, although no few extended over the limits to which they were first intended. Some, on the other hand served as checks, to be redeemed for cash on presentation. Others were intended to be used as tallies for calculating the amount of a journey, a day's work, or some other such purpose. It will be seen therefore that their uses were many and varied, but all were connected in a way with money of some sort. The values inscribed on them are stated, in the majority of cases, in cash. We see them from 1 Kwan (1000cash) down to 1 cash denomination. Their sizes also vary, from 6 inches down to a little over one inch. The inscription is usually in relief, burnt with a stamping iron and countermarks are sometimes added afterwards to prevent fraud.

Paper Money Exhibit

American paper money, old, young and middle-aged, crisp and faded, green and yellow, is being exhibited at the rooms of the American Numismatic Society, at Broadway and 156th Street, this week.

There are notes of all the Government issues; postage currency, gold, bank notes, tradesmen's notes—in fact the entire history of the American "root of all evil" is presented, in values ranging from 2 cents to a thousand dollars.

The fractional currency issued during the Civil War, when specie was scarce, is particularly interesting. The bills are as big as cigar coupons and are worth from 5 cents to a dollar. Postage currency, receivable for postage stamps when the latter were accepted mediums of exchange, are also shown.

One of the New York State fractional bills reads: "By request of the corporation of Union Village, I promise to pay the bearer on demand 2 cents in current bank bills at my store in Union Village." It was dated Dec. 2, 1814. and signed Abig Dodge.

A good many of the so-called tradesmen's bills were issued by merchants, and payable in trade. Notes as low as 2 cents were common.

There are also some specimens of satirical notes, broken bank notes and promissory notes.

Denford Numismatic Society

"It seems like old times," said Hill, "to be here again once more, and find you boys looking about the same as ever. I had expected to find more changes in old Denford, and hardly expected to see the society alive, but some men can keep together. I suppose you have moved onward with the times and all of you own an 1804 dollar now."

"Sure," said Jennings, "we have dollars galore—but where have you been the last few years?"

"Where have I been?" replied Hill. "It would be almost easier to tell you where I have not been; but the last year I have been in Mexico, the West Indies and South America. I tell you things are pretty well mixed up in Mexico at present, and the rebels, or Constitutionalists, seem to be on top—they are striking both silver and copper coins, and their success seems only a question of time."

"It has always seemed to me," said Howard, "that the Mexican series has been too much neglected by the American collector. It is a most interesting one—going back as it does to 1536-1556. Another reason is, I suppose it will not be many years before we add some stars to our flag on its account."

"Don't say that," remarked Hill; "if you had seen as much of Mexico as I have, you would prefer it to remain as it is. I like the Mexican series myself, but I prefer those of Brazil. Still it would not do for us all to be of one mind, but it is sure a pity that the Latin American series are neglected so much.

One thing I found out—you know that Pennsylvania bungtown that Scotts illustrate in their 1893 edition: Obv. TURCCVPELLERIVS, and a seated female figure, with HISPANNIOLA on the rev., I have seen this attributed to San Domingo by European cataloguers, and have wondered why.

"But last summer, while there, I learnt that for over one hundred and fifty years the whole island was known as HISPANIOLA.

"Still, while I know now why some attribute this token to San Domingo, I question its being correct."

"I picked up quite a lot of coins during my trip. You might not value them perhaps, but they interest me—they are the coins of the common people, of whom Lincoln remarked that God must have loved them, or else He would not have made so many of them.

"Take the coins of South America—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Caracas—whose history goes back to 1567—it was sacked in 1595 by the English buccaneer Amyas Preston; Chili, Colombia, Ecuador, Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The coins of these countries are most interesting, and there is no reason why collectors should neglect them as they do today.

"These coins command far higher prices in Europe than in this country, and collectors here can get together a nice representative collection at moderate cost.

"The counterstamped coins of Brazil are especially attractive to me; I have quite a number of them."

"I grant you all you claim," said Jennings, "but the collectors of to-day yearn for rarities with established reputations—they seem to want anything but coins, and of course it is far easier for the dealer to supply the present demand than to create a new one. It would cost too much to attempt to educate the taste of the collector of to-day to better things; it is quite a task—expensive as well as laborious—to endeavor to change the tastes of men, whether it be in coins or summer drinks.

"I wish every member of this society would attend the A. N. A. Convention and see the exhibits of coins shown there. There were some fine exhibits at Detroit last year, and President Duffield informs me that this year's Convention exhibit will be the best ever shown.

"Speaking of Detroit reminds me of a coin one of the big Eastern collectors showed me that he bought at the Convention. One of the members, combining business with pleasure, had sold it to him, assuring him it was a great rarity—it was a gold ducat almost large enough to see without the aid of a strong glass. I felt inclined to laugh when I saw it at first, but refrained from fear it might blow the tiny ducat away. It certainly was not one of the coins of the common people—it was a rarity."

"Rarities are all right in their proper place," said Hill, "but who shall tell us what is meant by the word 'rarity'? The 1856 Eagle cent is a rarity and sells today for about $12.00. The 1858 Indian head cent sells for about $2.00 The latter is ten times as rare. It's the demand again. We can't change that."

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 7, 1914.

Fifty-first meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Clarke, Bunnell, Kingston.

Mr. Koeb was elected a member of the Association.

Mr. L. S. Richardson, President of the Rochester Philatelic Association, presented to the R. N. A. library a copy of Heath's Infallible Counterfeit Detector. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Richardson.

This being the evening that the members were requested to bring their duplicate Colonial coins for our collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum, quite a number of pieces were submitted, from which twelve representative coins were selected,—Washington, Franklin and State coins.

Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Bauer each read a paper on Colonial coins, and each paper showed a careful and thorough study of the subject, and were greatly enjoyed by all present.

Motion was made that the members be requested to bring to the next meeting their duplicate Hard Times Tokens for the collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum, also to bring their own collection of Hard Times Tokens for exhibition and comparison in connection with a paper to be read at that time. President Bauer appointed Dr. French and Mr. Bunnell to prepare the paper.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 21st.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 133rd monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held April 3, 1914, President J. T. Kelly presiding.

The following thirteen members were present: Loer, Jonas, Holmes, Merrill, E. Michael, Carey, Verler, V. M. Brand, Kelly, Lewis, Simpson, Baker and Williams.

The resignation of Howard R. Newcomb was received.

Catalogs were received from Low, Elder, Adolph Hess Nachf, E. Michael and Alexander & Co.

The following magazines were received: The Numismatist and Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for March.

Under exhibitions, Mr. H. Williams showed a gold 5 peso pattern struck with silver alloy and one struck with copper alloy and a gold 1 peso pattern from Honduras and a gold 10 peso pattern from Salvador.

Mr. Simpson showed crown size silver of Elizabeth, Cromwell and the Commonwealth of England and Eric XIV. of Sweden.

Mr. E. Michael showed nine early dated uncirculated cents.

Adjourned to meet May 1, 1914. M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

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Owing to changes in my business relations, my hobby has been neglected during the past year; however, I am happy to say that I am now prepared to give all correspondence personal attention.

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VOLUME V. NUMBER 6
WHOLE NUMBER 54

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION
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JUNE, 1914

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Vol. V. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, JUNE, 1914 No. 6

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly
By SIGMUD KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

Julius Caesar

Born 102 B. C.—Died 44 B. C.

Caius Julius Caesar, of the old Roman family Julia, was born in 102 B. C. Through his mother he was a nephew of the celebrated Marius, the conqueror of the Cimbri and Teutons. Family connections and his own marriage to a daughter of Cinna made him an adherent of democracy and an enemy of the ruling republican oligarchy at the head of which stood the dictator Sulla. The power of the latter forced him in 81 B. C. to leave Rome. After Sulla's death he returned and, in 74 B. C., entered public life in earnest, associating himself with Pompey, whose political leanings, at that time, were democratic. In 63 B. C. he was elected Pontifex Maximus, shortly after Praetor and, a few years later, formed with Pompey and Crassus what is historically known as the First Triumvirate. In 58 B. C. he obtained the governorship of the province of Gaul, from where, during nine years, he conducted the great campaigns described in his Commentarii and which established his fame as one of the greatest military leaders of the world.

The jealousy of Pompey, who had veered to the aristocratic party, was the direct cause of the senate's demand, in 49 B. C., that Caesar disband his troops and return to Rome. The command not being heeded, Pompey was sent with an army against Caesar, who defeated him, and, crossing the Rubicon afterwards, was, in consequence, declared an enemy of Rome. Pompey's

forces were annihilated at the battle of Pharsala and this victory brought the senate to its knees. Caesar, even in his absence, was declared dictator and appointed to other high honors. In 47 B. C. he returned to Rome and showed his political wisdom by treating all parties alike and gaining the favor of the public by his liberality. In his honor the name of the fifth month in the Roman calendar year was changed from Quintilis to Julius. He had started great reforms in the government, corrected the ancient calendar and improved the laws in general when his ambition started a conspiracy under the leadership of Brutus and Cassius and he was assassinated in the senate chamber on the 15th of March, 44 B. C., in the 56th year of his life.

Caesar had been married four times. At the age of sixteen already he had become the husband of Cossutia, whom he divorced later in order to marry Cornelia, a daughter of the consul Cinna. After the death of Cornelia he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of the dictator Sulla. This wife he repudiated and married Calpurnia, a daughter of Piso.

Caesar was the first Roman citizen who received from the senate the permission to put his portrait on the coinage of the republic, although it is asserted by many writers that he arrogated that right to himself. He was named consul five times, once without a colleague, appointed dictator four times and perpetual dictator in the year of his assassination.

With the coins of Julius Caesar really begins the series of the imperial coinage of Rome, although numismatists, as a rule, include in this list the coins of Pompey the Great, member of the first triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus. The metals employed were gold, silver and bronze, the first and second in the size of the denarius and quinarius, the last in the characteristic large size, called by numismatists First Bronze. No second or third bronze of his mintage is known with the exception of a middle bronze of the family Clovia. The majority of the coins of Caesar do not bear his portrait and those with his image in gold are of excessive rarity, especially those restored by Trajan. On the first bronze his head appears with that of Octavianus and he is styled DIVUS IULIUS. Others of his titles on coins are DICTATOR IN PERPETUO and PARENS PATRIAE. The portrait is either bareheaded, laureled or veiled. Often the names of moneyers appear on the reverse.

[This is the first of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The second article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

To Compete for Olympic Medal

A singular honor has been conferred on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by the International Olympic Committee in awarding them the Olympic Medal for the modern Pentathlon, to be competed for at the exposition next year. This action was taken at the last meeting of the committee in Paris by Chairman Baron de Coubertin at the suggestion of Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia. This is the first time in the history of the International Olympic Committee that any country has had conferred upon it the right to compete for a medal, which heretofore has never been offered except for Olympic events proper. It has been conferred with one understanding, and that is, that the event is not to be called an Olympic event, nor are the authorities entitled to use the Olympic name in any connection, except that in the announcement they may say that the competition is for the Olympic Medal.

J. de L.

Denford Numismatic Society

An Interesting Discussion on the Coinage of the West Indies.

"At our last meeting," said Howard, "there was quite a lot said about the coins of South America. Since then I have been looking up the West Indian series, and have found them most interesting. The discovery of America by Columbus in 1492 was made under the flag of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and it was therefore to Spain that the West Indian Islands on which he landed were annexed. The money circulated in these islands was Spanish, and after 1535 coins were struck especially for currency in these islands and other American colonies of Spain at the mint of Mexico, which was established in that year. This is the reason why countermarked Spanish "Pieces of Eight" or fractions of them were the regular currency in these islands during English and French occupation even so late as the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

"English settlements in the West Indies began with Drake, Hawkins and Raleigh, the famous sea captains of good Queen Bess, and continued through the first half of the seventeenth century; in many cases, such as St. Lucia, Dominique and Guadeloupe, their possession was long disputed with France and was not finally settled before the Napoleonic wars."

BERMUDA OR SOMMERS ISLANDS
"HOG MONEY" SHILLING

BARBADOES PENNY

"You talk like a book," said Blake; "however do you manage it?"

"Easy enough," replied Howard; "I've got it all off by heart. You will find it all, and more, in 'A Survey of the Coinage of North and South America,' by G. C. Brooke, of the British Museum. If you want to read it yourself, get the Literary and Historical Atlas of America, one of the most valuable books for reference in 'Everyman's Library.' It will only cost you thirty-five cents, and it would be dirt cheap at a dollar.

"Besides the Atlas of America, you can get those of Europe, Asia, and Africa—and each atlas contains a survey of the coinage of the various countries spoken of, and fine plates illustrating the coins.

"The 'hog-money' tokens struck by English settlers in the Bermudas, or Sommers Islands, about 1616-24, are of great rarity. These islands, discovered by Bermudez in 1515, were not inhabited till Sir G. Somers (from whom they were also called Somers Islands) was wrecked there in 1609, and a colony was sent from Virginia a few years later. Shillings, sixpennies and threepennies were issued bearing on the obverse a hog, and on the reverse a ship. These coins were probably struck between 1616 and 1618, certainly before

1624, in which year John Smith published his 'Historie of Virginia,' etc., in which he mentions their use during the government of Daniel Tucker. The only regal coinage for the Bermudas was a penny struck by George III., bearing his bust and name, and on the reverse, like the old hog-money, a three-masted ship, and BERMUDA, 1793.

"The issues for Antigua, Bahamas and Barbadoes are better known and much cheaper. The Barbadoes penny of 1788 with strictly mercantile types—

BARBADOES HALF PENNY
Negro's Head; Reverse, Neptune.

a negro's head and a pineapple; the slave trade was abolished in 1806—is one of my favorite coins. The 1792 issues, with Neptune in his car, are very attractive and interesting coins.

"The Cayenne Sous, and other pieces counter-marked T B O, for Tobago, make an interesting series, and too little attention is paid them by collectors today. The French West Indies offer a rich field to the collector, one of never ending interest.

"One of the finest things about coin-collecting is the large numbers of interesting series one may study and collect. It is of small use to collect coins unless we are prepared to give some time to their study, and to do this properly the collector must have a library, however small it is. Most men buy

BERMUDA HALF PENNY

their coins first—and then perhaps get a few books. I believe in getting the books first and learning something about the coins before starting to buy them—and there is no better way to buy coins than at an auction sale. The conscientious cataloguer describes the condition of coins as they are. It would be foolish of him to do otherwise—he desires your continued business, and to obtain this he treats you fairly.

"We cannot all own the Sommer Island hog-money, but we can get together a most interesting collection of the less rarer coins at a reasonable cost.

"My people came from Devon, and as a boy, Drake was my hero. The original drum carried by Sir Francis Drake on his memorable voyage round the world in 1557-80 in the famous Pelican, is now the property of Sir Francis Drake of Buckland Abbey, Yelverton. How many of you have heard Newbolt's song of this drum:

"Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas
(Captain, art tha sleepin' there below?)
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

Prices Realized at the Sale of the Conover Collection

The following are a few of the prices realized for some of the twelve hundred and fifty-one lots of the Conover Sale held by B. Max Mehl on May 6, 1914. The complete List of this important sale, showing amounts realized for each lot, may be had for only fifty cents.

1879 Gold Proof Set	$135.00	1839 Fine	45.00
1881 Gold Proof Set	127.50	1851 Proof	96.00
1896 Gold Proof Set	120.00	1852 V. F.	72.00
1899 Gold Proof Set	72.00	1796 Half Dol.—V. G.	84.00
1797 $10. Gold, Large Eagle	25.00	1802 Half Dol.—Ex. F.	22.25
1907 St. Gauden's, First Issue, Rolled Edge	96.00	1815 Half Dol.—Unc.	13.75
1795 Half Eagle	27.50	1796 Quarter Dollar—Proof	52.00
1799 Half Eagle	22.50	1823 Very good	112.00
1818 Half Eagle	23.75	1827 Restrike. Brilliant Proof.	220.00
1833 Half Eagle	70.00	1796 Dime—Unc.	10.00
1864 $3.00 Gold—Proof	30.00	1797 13 Stars. Ex. Fine	13.00
1869 $3.00 Gold—Proof	19.00	1798	11.00
1874 $3.00 Gold—Proof	28.25	1800 Unc.	15.50
1829 $2.50 Gold	56.00	1802 About Unc.	36.75
1831 $2.50 Gold	23.00	1804 Fine	14.75
1860 $2.50 Gold—Proof	12.00	1831 Proof	7.25
1872 $2.50 Gold—Proof	16.00	1792 Half Disme, V. F.	31.50
1863 Gold Dollar	55.00	1794 Unc.	14.75
1864 Gold Dollar—Unc.	20.00	1802 Half Dime	300.00
1865 Gold Dollar—Unc.	32.00	1793 Cent; Wreath. V. G.	10.75
1867 Gold Dollar	23.00	1795 Thin Planchet, Unc.	20.00
1872 Gold Dollar—Proof	11.50	1796 Bust Type, Unc.	36.75
1875 Gold Dollar—Proof	85.50	1797	18.25
1799 Silver Dollar—Unc.	12.50	1803 Large 3	12.25
1800 Silver Dollar	13.75	1804 Broken Die	28.75
1836 Silver Dollar—Gobrecht on base	20.00	1811 Ex. Fine	12.00
1838	225.00	1824 Over 22. Ex. Fine	15.75
		1825 Unc.	15.75
		1841 Proof	12.00

Coinage of the Swedish Mint for 1913

Silver Coins: 609,200 Two Kroner pieces, 353,000 One Kroner pieces, 158,000 Ten Ore pieces. Copper Coins: 38,000 Five Ore pieces, 16,000 Two Ore pieces, 26,300 One Ore pieces. A total of 1,120,000 Kroner.

During the same period not less than 21,026 medals were struck at the mint, to the value of 94,036 Kroner. This is remarkable for such a small country as Sweden.

J. de L.

Some Unusual Denominations of State Bank Notes

By GEORGE H. BLAKE.

[This is the conclusion of this article, the first portion of which was published in the May issue of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.]

Eight Dollars.

Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Va.
Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville, N. C.
Bank of Howardsville, Howardsville, Va.
Bank of Wilmington (2 varieties), Wilmington, N. C.
Central Bank of Virginia, Staunton, Va.
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Farmers Bank of North Carolina, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Merchants Bank, Lynchburg, Va.
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville, Va.
People's Bank of Paterson, Paterson, N. J.

Nine Dollars.

Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Bank of Charlottesville, Charlottesville, Va.
Bank of Scottsville, Scottsville, Va.
Bank of Wilmington (2 varieties), Wilmington, N. C.
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
Marine Bank, Portland, Me.
Merchants Bank, Lynchburg, Va.
Miners Bank, Pottsville, Pa.
Monticello Bank, Charlottesville, Va.
People's Bank of Paterson, Paterson, N. J.

Eleven Dollars.

Highland Bank, Newburgh, N. Y.

Twelve Dollars.

Highland Bank, Newburgh, N. Y

Fifteen Dollars.

Bank of South County, Wakefield, R. I.
Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.
Exchange Bank of Virginia (2 varieties), Norfolk, Va.
Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Twenty-Five Dollars.

Bank of Lowville, Lowville, N. Y.
Bank of Richmond, Richmond, Va.
Bank of South County, Wakefield, R. I.
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Central Bank, Middletown, Conn.
Mississippi & Alabama R. R. Co. (2 varieties), Brandon, Miss.
Planters Bank of Fairfield, Winnsboro, S. C.

Thirty Dollars.

Farmers Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Morris Canal & Banking Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Three Hundred Dollars.

Bank of New York, New York City.

Four Hundred Dollars.

Bank of New York, New York City.

Two Thousand Dollars.

Morris Canal & Banking Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Three Thousand Dollars.

Morris Canal & Banking Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Five Thousand Dollars.

Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Girard Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

Girard Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Immense" Coin is Acquired by the American Numismatic Society

The Swedish Copper Plate Eight Daler "Coin" recently brought to this country from Sweden was purchased by Mr. Emerson MacMillian, who presented it to the American Numismatic Society. There is only one other specimen of this huge coin in this country, in the collection of Mr. H. O. Granberg. The coin is some fourteen inches in width and about twenty-eight inches in length and weighs thirty-three pounds.

These huge coins were issued from about 1652 to 1758; they were coined in denominations of ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 Dalers. The 3, 5 and 8 Daler are exceedingly rare. The other denominations are also rare, but usually met up with in the collections in this country.

In Hazlitt's work on the coins of the European continent it states: "Immense quantities of those strange unwieldy discs of copper, stamped with a value representing only the cost of the metal, once existed in Sweden, where the buyer of old days must have carried his money, not in a purse, but in a cart, and where weight was almost evidently given for weight—a daler's worth of provisions or goods balancing a daler itself in the scales."—J. de L.

The April issue of the Numismatist devotes thirty pages to an illustrated description of the Exhibition of American coins held by the American Numismatic Society in New York This is undoubtedly the best and most comprehensive description of the Exhibition published, as besides giving a description of the Exhibition and illustrating some of the rarest pieces exhibited, it gives the historical account of the more interesting and rarer coins. Mr. Edgar H. Adams, the Editor, deserves great credit for presenting the readers of the Numismatist with this splendid article.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 124th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held May 1, 1914. Messrs. Leon, E. Michael, Holmes, Loer, Ripstra, Kelly, V. Brand, Verkler, Carey, Baker and Simpson were present.

A book entitled "Rare Gold Staters, with Types of Alexander III," was received from E. J. Seltman, England.

Catalogs were received from Dr. Jacob Hirsch (2), J. Schulman (2), Egger Bros., Nicolo Majer, C. G. Thieme, A. Riechman & Co., Adolph Hess Nachf, Elder, Mehl and the United States Coin Co.

Magazines received: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for April, the Philatelic West, The Numismatist for April and Spink's Circular for April.

Under exhibitions Mr. Brand showed a 2 centavo copper, a 50 centavo silver and a 1 peso silver issued by the Constitutionalists of Mexico, dated 1913. Mr. Leon showed two Franklin medals and a Detroit store card.

Adjourned to meet June 5, 1914. M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Park Avenue Hotel, Friday Evening, May 8, 1914.

President Smith presiding, following members were present: Adams, Belden, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Harting, Heaton, Lecky, Proskey, Senft, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary's report was accepted.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the May number of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

The Executive Committee submitted its report on the financing of the annual dinner.

The Executive Committee further reported that it had sent copies of the Token Book to the public libraries of New York and the vicinity, and it acknowledged the receipt of the report of the Secretary on the census of the members.

The report of the Executive Committee was accepted after some discussion and a rising vote of thanks was tendered to the Executive Committee for the efficient management of the dinner and the resulting surplus, to be entered especially on the Minutes.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the four months ending April 31, 1914.

Mr. De Lagerberg, for the Medallic Art Committee, reported that at Malmoe, Sweden, the one hundredth anniversary of the joining of Sweden and Norway, generally called the Independence of Norway, would be celebrated by the so-called Baltic Exposition, and that upon this occasion a medal would be struck.

In order that in future more prominence should be given to the exhibitions of coins at the meetings of the Club, it was resolved that all exhibitors submit lists and descriptions of their exhibits before each meeting to the Secretary, who shall read them and bring them up under the head of new business.

The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Lecky, who as a new member was attending his first meeting.

The following were the exhibits of the evening:

By Mr. Julius Gutag: The new series of San Salvador in brilliant proof; one peso, showing the head of Columbus and the coat of arms; the twenty-five, ten, and five centavo pieces, showing coat of arms and inscription.

By Mr. Rudolph Kohler: **Italy,** the very beautiful new two lira piece; obv. King Victor Emanuel, rev. quadriga. **British West Africa,** new two shillings; obv. King's head; rev. palm tree. **Mexico,** Constitutionalist paper money, ten, fifty, and one hundred pesos; also two old paper notes: two dollars, New York Loan Co. 1838; $10, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., about 1840.

By Mr. Senft: Two varieties of Alsace 1609 double Taler of Rudolph; two specimens of Alsace double Taler of Ferdinand, no date; very rare ¼ Taler Maximillian, no date; and the following three coins, all counter-stamped for Strassburg: Saxony, ⅓ Taler John George, 1672; Brunswick, Palm Gulden, John Frederick, 1677; Brandenburg, ⅓ Taler, Frederick William, 1673.

By Mr. Howland Wood: **Nova Scotia,** the rare ½ penny of Joseph Brown, "Courteau No. 360"; **Tibet,** ½ rupee, issued by the last Manchu Emperor.

By Mr. Harting: 1839 cent over 1836; 1882 pattern five cents in proof condition, Adams-Woodin No. 1675; 1886 dime, with 86 re-cut.

By Mr. Elder: Members' Gold Medal of the Society of the War of 1812; 3 French plaquettes in silver, issued as fencing prizes by Highschools; obv. Knight in armor, with Notre Dame, and Tower in background, rev. sword and inscription; sport medal of 1900 Paris Exhibition, obv. view of Paris, below Victory; rev. Greek youth in Stadium.

By Mr. Proskey: 1853 Half dime with only 1 arrow on right side; 1912 plain edge dime; an Anti-Mormon 25c note of 1837, published in Cleveland, Ohio; unique.

By Mr. F. C. C Boyd: A $5.00 and $10.00 demand note, payable at Boston; a $10.00 demand note payable at Philadelphia; $20.00 compound interest note.

Societe Hollandaise Belgedes Amis de la Medaille d'art. Two plaquetts: One in memory of the Countess of Flaners, Protectrice des Arts 1845-1912. Very delicate and artistic, executed by A. Broumstain; one recently distributed among the members of the Society, designed by J. Lecroart.

A Swedish plaque designed by Eric Lindberg, a masterpiece in artistic beauty, skillful execution of highest character. Struck as a token of esteem to Professor O. Montelius.

Medal struck to the philanthropist Karl Anton Aug. Ridderstad, by Magnus Lagerberg and friends, Nov. 13, 1913; designed by A. Lindberg.

Two very beautiful jetons—a wedding jeton upon the marriage January 20, 1914—Svanson Lagerberg and Hellevid Posse—and a funeral jeton struck to the memory of "The highly esteemed and deeply missed Numismatist" Count Carl Snoilsky. The former designed by A. Lindberg, the latter by F. Veyrat.

By Mr. Wormser: Saxony, 1695 Taler upon birth of Crown Prince; obv. Prince holding shield, rev. view of City of Dresden. Cologne, Salentin von Isenburg, Taler 1571. Cologne, Maximilian Frederick Taler, 1777. Mainz,

Frederick Carl Joseph contribution Taler 1794. Salizburg, Andrew Jacob of Dietrichstein Taler 1748. Brondenburg Bayreuth, Christian Taler 1624. Brondenburg Ansbach, Alexander Taler 1778 upon piece of Techen. Brunswick-Volfenbuttel, Taler 1656, August. Hesen-Cassel, Moritz, Taler upon his death 1632. Mecklenburg, Albrecht VII, Gadebusch Taler, 1543. Saxony Altenburg, John Philip and Frederick William Taler 1654. Saxony Weimar, John Ernest, Taler upon his death, 1683. Lowenstein Rochefort, Maximilian Earl, Taler 1711. Bremen Taler 1743. Hamburg, marriage Taler, no date.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 21, 1914.

Fifty-second meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President George J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Clarke, Bunnell, Wild, Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, reported that the work was progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Merritt reported that eighteen different specimens of Colonial coins for the R. N. A. collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum had been donated and were reaedy to be handed over.

Mr. C. F. Clarke proposed for membership Mr. Lee M. Clarke, of LeRoy, N. Y., who was duly elected.

Motion was made by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that our next meeting, May 5, 1914, be held at the Rochester Municipal Museum at Exhibition Park.

It was also carried that our members be requested to bring to next meeting their duplicate miscellaneous nickels and silver coins of the United States for the collection at the Museum.

Mr. W. H. Amberg exhibited three specimens of Leslie Two Pence, Breton 717.

Mr. Geo. J. Bauer, L. G. Amberg, and Dr. French exhibited their collections of Hard Times Tokens.

Dr. French then read an article he had prepared on Hard Times Tokens, which was of such interest and so much out of the ordinary that it made all those present "sit up and take notice," and the Doctor was complimented on all sides. A vote of thanks was tendered him in recognition of his efforts.

These exhibits and talks on Hard Times Tokens were a part of the arrangement made at the time the members were asked to turn in their duplicate Hard Times Tokens towards the collection on exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. A goodly number of these tokens were turned in and they were placed in charge of Mr. Merritt for him to sort out and select the best ones for classification, and the number accepted will be announced at next meeting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 5th, at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Rochester Municipal Museum, Tuesday, May 5, 1914.

Fifty-third meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Koeb, Putnam, Borradaile.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, submitted a proof of the medal struck in lead, and judging by the appearance of this sample, the finished medal ought to be one of the finest medals ever struck. Mr. Woolsey's portrait on the medal is beautifully executed and the Rochester Numismatic Association is to be congratulated at having an artist on their membership list, capable of turning out such a fine piece of work.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that the medal be accepted as presented and that an order be given Bastian Brothers to strike four medals in four different finishes to be submitted at next meeting, from which a selection will be made for the entire order; the four sample medals to be delivered to Mr. F. B. King.

Mr. Merritt reported donations from our members for exhibition at the Rochester Municipal Museum: 18 Colonials and 54 Hard Times Tokens. In this connection, it was decided to extend until next meeting the donation of United States silver and nickel coins.

Mr. Merritt exhibited an 1855 D gold dollar.

Dr. French exhibited a 1794 Hays No. 2 cent, also a 1794 Hays 44, cracked die.

Catalogues received: Edward Michael sale May 9, 1914.

A letter was read from Dr. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, in which he complimented Rochester Numismatic Association.

Mr. Putnam read the members quite a lecture on publicity, urging everybody to hustle, get more members, write articles on numismatics, etc., for the newspapers, in this way letting the public know we are alive.

A motion was made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Putnam for his kindness in arranging for and allowing us to hold our meeting at the Municipal Museum, and also for the box of cigars furnished by him.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, May 19th, at the Hotel Rochester.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

China's New Coinage

Coinage of China's new currency is to begin shortly, according to a recent report to Washington from Consul General George E. Anderson at Hongkong. The establishment of the new system will not be sudden, but will take place gradually, the Government being confronted with a great task in withdrawing and recoining the silver now in circulation. This, Mr. Anderson states, is the real undertaking of difficulty, rather than the supplying of a vast new stock of silver.

The Government has adopted the new monetary plan for the purpose of establishing a uniform system in all parts of the nation. The currency about to be minted will be substituted for the various coins and sycee (silver in ingots) now in use as currency and which also represents the basis of the various issues of paper currency by the different Chinese Provinces. Under the new system only the Central Government at Peking can now mint coins.

The system is expected to prove the first step toward the establishment of the gold standard in China, a probability when the country is in a position to go on that basis. Mr. Anderson says financial authorities agree that at present the gold standard is out of the question.

It has been estimated by experts that China requires a volume of at least $2 silver per capita, "or a total of approximately $700,000,000," says Mr. Anderson.

In regard to the difficulties confronting the Government in withdrawing the old coins from circulation, Mr. Anderson says:

"While the presidential mandate provides for the retirement of old silver and copper coins when received by the Government in payment of taxes or governmental charges, the actual withdrawal of old coins and sycee from circulation is much more of a task than might at first appear. Most of the coins now in circulation have been issued by Provincial governments upon varying standards of fineness and weight. Large quantities of debased currency are in circulation, and it is this coin that circulates most freely and will find its way into the Government melting pot first. The loss to the Government from this source at first will be considerable."

The Consul General declares that there is considerable hostility to the establishment of the new currency on the part of various interests in China. He writes:

"The establishment of the new system in China has not the support of Chinese public opinion or influential foreign traders in the open ports in the same way or to the same extent that a similar proposal would have in other countries. The number of people obtaining their livelihood from monetary exchange in China, either directly or indirectly, is simply astounding.

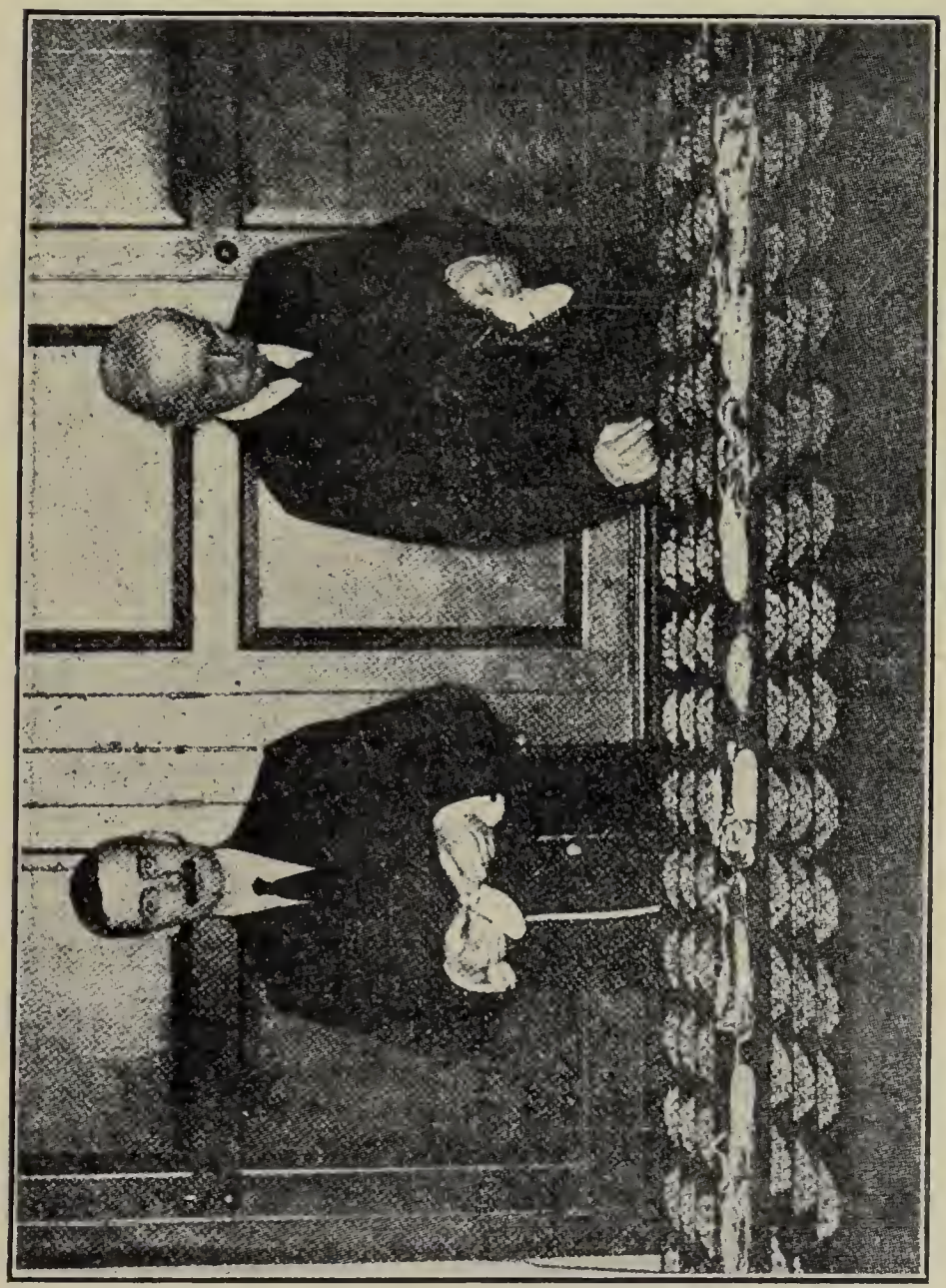
"Native banks and bankers, exchange merchants, officials concerned in the collection of public funds (which usually are collected in terms of one standard and remitted in terms of another)—all these interests combine against any new system; moreover, the innate disposition of the Chinese people as a whole is to use money not as a means of fixing values for trading but merely as an article to be bartered for other commodities.

"It is the announced plan of the Government to give effect to the new system first in the open ports, where, it is thought, its convenience will appeal to exporters and importers; later it is expected to reach the interior ports. In the open ports, however, most lines of trade are controlled by native guilds or tongs, and dealings between foreigners and Chinese are usually on the basis of or in direct relation to the financial and monetary systems obtaining in the interior, from which goods for export are drawn and to which imported goods are sent. Most import and export goods are bought and sold on commission, and it has long been a custom of Chinese middlemen to secure much of their profit by buying in one monetary medium and selling in another.

"While a new system of coinage would doubtless solve many problems in China's trade, it must face the opposition of strongly entrenched interests and must overcome Chinese trade methods and habits of many years' standing."

The new currency will be on the decimal system. The unit is to be the yuan, or dollar, the silver coins being the yuan, the half yuan, the 20-cent piece and the 10-cent piece. There will be one nickel coin, the 5-cent piece, and five kinds of copper coins, the 2-cent, 1-cent, 5-li, 2-li, and 1-li pieces. A li is one-thousandth of a yuan.

J. de L.



MAUNDY MONEY BEING ARRANGED FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Maundy Money are distributed at Westminster Abbe yon Holy Thursday—the day before Good Friday, 1914. This year they were given to 49 men and 49 women because of the King's (George V.) age, who is now 49 years old.

British Numismatic Society

Report of the Meeting Held on March 25, 1914.

(From The Athenaeum.)

Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Mr. Leslie Thorns was elected a member.

The meeting had been reserved for an exhibition of war medals, and short papers upon them.

Major Freer read some notes on the 38th Foot and its medals, including an interesting account of the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, 1812, from letters written by his ancestor, Lieut. George Freer, who was one of its leaders. Major J. H. Leslie supplemented these notes with extracts from the diary of another officer who was an eye-witness of the storming of the fort, these notes curiously corroborating the details of the story.

Mr. Charles Winter contributed "The Gold Collars, Medals, and Crosses granted to British Officers by the Portuguese for Services in the Peninsular War," a paper which raised questions of interest. It appeared that although these decorations were awarded by the Portuguese, they were to be made in England by, and at the expense of, the recipient. The result was that many were never taken up, and it was an open question whether the gold collar of the Duke of Wellington, which was supposed to have been a British decoration, was not really one of the two collars awarded by the Portuguese to British officers. On the other hand, it was suspected that at least one officer of junior rank assumed to himself the star given only to commanding officers.

General Arbuthnot exhibited the remarkable group of medals earned by his grandfather Lieut.-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, comprising the K. C. B., the cross and star of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, the gold cross with bars for Toulouse, Nive, and Orthes, the Portuguese Campaign medal, the Portuguese war medal, and the Queen's medal with two bars, the last proving that the gold cross should have borne a fourth bar.

Dr. A. A. Payne showed four examples of the Portuguese crosses and the Brunton gold star.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a series of the medals of the Royal Irish Regiment, accompanied by notes on its history. He also showed the gold star and badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

Mr. Frank Burton submitted an original gorget and a photograph from the portrait of the Colonel of the Notts Militia, wearing it, circa 1780.

Mr. E. E. Needes showed the group of six orders and medals of Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon of the 28th Foot, which included the gold medal for Egypt, 1801; also a large series of medals awarded to the 77th Regiment.

Mr. T. R. Mackenzie exhibited a group of three medals, including that for the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian; and Mr. M. A. Jameson had sent from Canada the North American Indian chief's medal, Treaty No. 6, 1876, "Big Bear."

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WHOLE NUMBER 55

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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JULY, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

"ON TO SPRINGFIELD"

"Business is Human Service"

"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST"

From July, 1913, to June, 1914—a period of LESS than ONE year—I have "served" the following gentlemen in disposing of their collections by my popular and successful auction methods:

Mr. H. O. Granberg	Wisconsin
The Estate of William Granwood Wright	California
Mr. Frank Clemens Smith	Virginia
Mr. Henry M. Wisler	Los Angeles
Rev. P. Stiebitz	New York
Mr. P. C. Hartell	New York
Mr. J. F. Trowbridge	Ohio
Mr. Otto J. Eckel	Washington
Mr. J. M. Armstrong	Ohio
Mr. Chas. H. Conover	Chicago
Major Richard Lambert	New Orleans
Mr. Waldo Newcomer	Baltimore

And an equally large number of other numismatists whose consignments were included with the above sales.

These ALL within LESS than ONE year

There must be a Reason. There is!

Write me whenever you think of selling your collection or duplicates. Satisfactory and prompt returns. Courteous attention. Cash advanced on auction consignments. Entire collections purchased for spot cash.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
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With The Editor.

The American Numismatic Association Convention.

The 1914 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held at Springfield, Mass., has been set for August 22nd to 26th inclusive, and from present prospects promises to be quite a success, as the proximity of Springfield to the "thickly settled" section of Numismatic Territory should insure a large attendance. A number of interesting papers will be read, and an interesting numismatic display is promised. All members who are planning to visit the East this summer should arrange to attend the Convention. The pleasures and profit gained by meeting other collectors, exchanging views, viewing the collections displayed, etc., makes the "Convention Week" one of the most pleasant vacations.

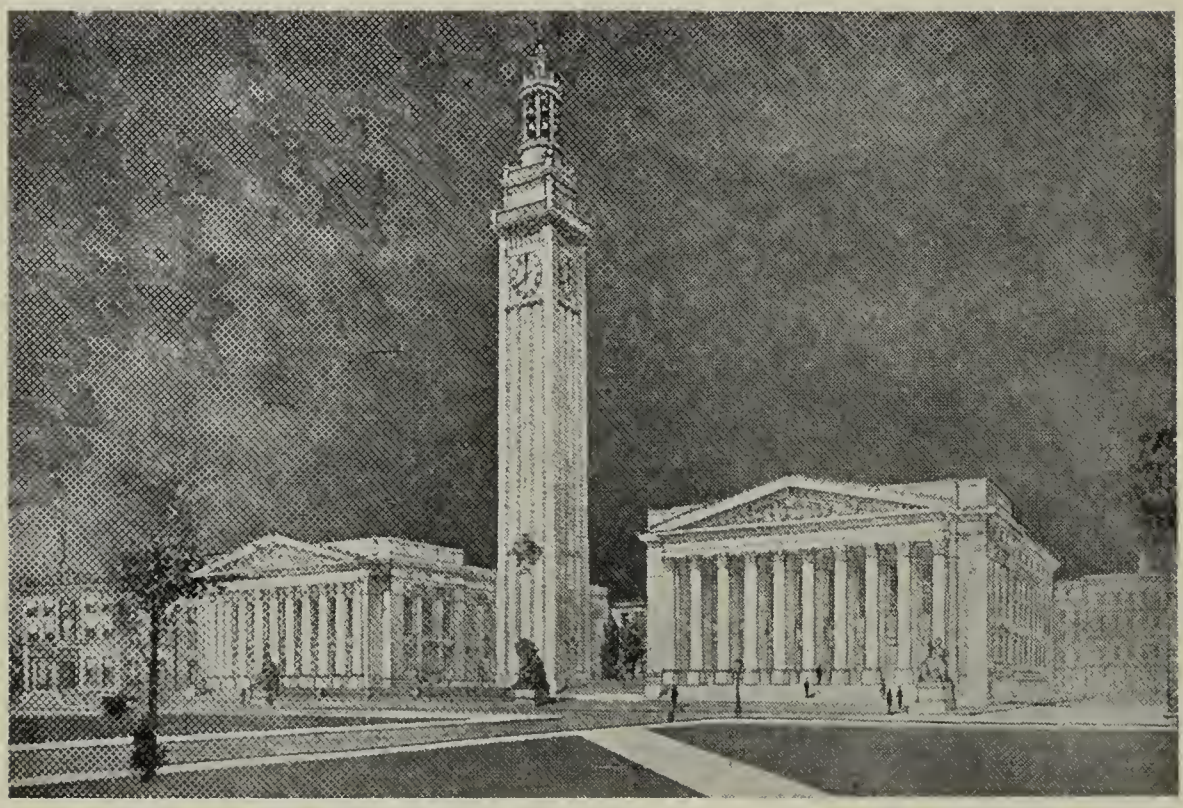
The American Numismatic Association is the oldest and largest Association of its kind in the world. It is incorporated under a Federal Charter. Its membership includes the leading numismatists of the country, and it invites all who are interested in Numismatics to apply for membership. Applications for membership may be made direct to the General Secretary, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio, or the Editor of the Numismatic Monthly will be glad to send you further information.

Acknowledged With Thanks.

Clippings and numismatic news items from Messrs. John M. Oliver, C. H. Criswell, William Poillon, John J. Hetzel, D. M. Steele. There are numerous numismatic notes that appear occasionally in the press, which we appreciate our readers sending to us. Also collectors who discover any unusual varieties, types, etc., in their collections would confer a favor and a service to the numismatic science by giving the other collectors the benefit of their knowledge. It is only by increased interest in coin collecting that you may hope to enhance the value of your own collection.

Proposes Panama "Quarter."

Representative Metz, of New York, has recommended in the house that the government design and cause to be issued a silver coin commemorative of the completion of the Panama Canal. The proposed coin would be of standard weight and fineness of the value of twenty-five cents.



THE NEW SPRINGFIELD MUNICIPAL BUILDING AND CAMPANILE
Where the convention of the American Numismatic Association and its numismatic exhibits will be held on August 22nd to 26th inclusive.

"On to Springfield"

By JOHN M. OLIVER.

District Secretary of the A. N. A. for New England States.

The American Numismatic Association will hold its next convention in Springfield, Mass., August 22-26, 1914, inclusive.

The Springfield Coin Club urges every member of the Association to make an earnest effort to attend.

For Monday afternoon a trip to Mt. Tom has been arranged, the most beautiful mountain outlook in the world, 1266 feet above the sea level. There the world is at your feet. There the radiant beauty of the landscape reveals itself in infinite variety.

Tuesday, immediately after the business session, the official photograph will be taken on the Plaza in front of the Campanile.

On Tuesday evening the Convention Dinner will be held.

Wednesday a trip will be taken to Hartford, if a sufficient number desire to see the Mitchelson Collection, or a trip can be arranged to visit the Simsbury Mines, from whence John Higley obtained the copper to strike his famous coins. During the Revolutionary War this mine was used as a prison.

The business session will be held in the magnificent Mahogany Room in the Auditorium and the exhibition will be held in the White and Gold Hall in the same building.

The new million dollar Hotel Kimball has been selected as official headquarters during the convention. It has 350 rooms, single or en suite. Rates $1.50 and upwards, European plan.

Members are advised to reserve rooms early as this hotel is a favorite for touring parties during the summer. Those planning to attend can communicate with the hotel or they may notify the chairman of the hotel committee, Charles A. Frazer, Room 137, Administration Building, Springfield, Mass.

Seeking and Giving Information.

"Will you please inform me how many different types there are of the U. S. half cents and half dimes?" C. A. WHITENACK.

Of the Half Cents, there are five distinct types; the type of 1793, Liberty head with Lib. cap, facing left; type of 1794 to 1797, Liberty head with cap and pole, facing to right; type of 1800 to 1809, bust of Liberty, fillet head, facing right; type of 1811 to 1836, Liberty bust to left wearing soft cap; and type of 1840 to 1857, small head of Liberty wearing diadem, facing to left. There are of course a number of minor varieties, especially of the second type, but there are only five distinct types.

The Half Dimes offer five distinct types, but a larger number of varieties as to number of stars, and with and without legends. The first type is that of 1794 and 1795, Liberty head with flowing hair; reverse, small eagle within a wreath. The second type is that of Liberty bust; reverse, a small eagle on clouds; this type was issued in 1796 and 1797. The third type is that of 1800 to 1805 and is of same obverse as the second type but with large heraldic eagle on reverse. The fourth type is from 1829 to 1836, and the fifth type from 1837 to 1873.

NEW HOTEL KIMBALL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Headquarters of the American Numismatic Association Convention.

Different Die Varieties of Breton 979-980.

By DR. EUGENE C. COURTEAU.

Ever since the publication of Mr. Sandham's book on Canadian coins and tokens, it has been for the different authors on the subject a current usage to classify these tokens amongst doubtfuls or non-locals.

I consider this an error for, besides their lacking of advertising purposes, or indication of places, they are as much Canadian tokens as the local issues of the same period, or those bearing the names of merchants.

This remark applies to a great many of our so-called "Doubtfuls."

WELLINGTON HALFPENNY, DATED 1814. BRETON 979.

No. 1. Bust to the left, laureated. WELLINGTON HALFPENNY TOKEN. The wreath has 9 leaves, two at the top overlapping and directly under letter I, and has no berry; the ribbon-bow binding the wreath is large and single; the tassels end in a straight line, which gives the epaulette a square appearance.

Reverse: Britannica seated left, within a wreath of oak leaves. In exergue, 1814 dividing the wreath. Female holds an olive sprig in her right hand and a trident in her left. The barbs of the middle tine are visible, the others are concealed by the leaves. A small vessel at a distance to left, and cannon-balls on ground to the right. Edge engrailled.

9 leaves, square epaulette, middle tine with barbs.

No. 2. Same as No. 1.

Reverse similar. Female head larger. The middle tine of the trident is the longest, lower one the shortest; no barbs shown. No vessel or cannon-balls. This occurs from a die slightly rusted.

9 leaves, square epaulette, middle tine without barbs.

No. 3. The laurel wreath has 8 leaves, with two widely spread at the top, the upper one being very close to letter N. No button on coat—the only instance. The tassel-ends are unequal and give the epaulette a circular form.

Reverse similar. A short line, which seems to be a lock of hair extending on the back of the female neck, is peculiar to this variety. The upper tine is the longest, the others are equal; the barbs are all hidden by leaves. The female left foot touches stem of the first inside leaf.

8 leaves, round epaulette, upper tine the longest.

No. 4. Same as No. 3.

Reverse same as No. 2, but from a much more rusted die. Rare.

8 leaves, round epaulette, middle tine the longest.

No. 5. Resembles No. 1, but the wreath has two berries and only 8 leaves, a single one at the top; bow tieing the wreath much smaller.

Reverse similar. The usual acorn to the right branch, above female head, is wanting; the trident is large and the barbs of two of its tines are shown.

8 leaves, square epaulette, large trident.

No. 6. The laurel wreath has only 7 leaves, but double bow—the only case in which this occurs. The epaulette has the circular form.

Reverse: A very lose copy of No. 3, but the lock of hair on female neck is wanting. The female knees are closer together, and her left foot is away from the leaf, which has no stem.

7 leaves, round epaulette, middle tine the shortest.

No. 7. Same as No. 3.

WELLINGTON HALFPENNY. BRETON 980.

Reverse similar, but **without** date. Britannia seated within an endless wreath. This reverse is the same as that of Breton 994, 1814, large shield variety.

Although Mr. Breton mentions in his book that there are two varieties, out of several specimens I failed to find more than one. Neither Dr. Leroux nor Mr. Lyman H. Low, in Scott's catalogue, make allusion to a second variety. The fact that this token is from the same reverse die as his No. 994, 1814, which occurs with two different reverses, must have induced Mr. Breton to believe that it ought to be found combined with both reverses.

This token is scarce, and according to many specimens which passed through my hands, is always met with in a rather poor state of preservation, due most likely to the fact that it was struck from a worn reverse die.

The 1856 Eagle Cent.

The 1856 Eagle Cent still seems to hold the record for being the most popular coin of the United States series. At the sale of the Conover Collection no less than twenty-seven bids were received for this coin, which brought $12.00.

Owing to the rarity, or rather demand, for this coin, a number of altered dates often appear on the market. The easiest way to tell the genuine from the altered date is not so much by the "6" as by the "5." The figure 5 on the 1856 is entirely different than the 5 on the 1857 and 1858; the knob of the 5 on the 1856 extends **beyond** the stem, while on the 1857 and 1858 the knob is directly even with the stem.

New York Numismatic Club.

Report of Regular Meeting held on Friday Evening, June 12, together with Summary of the Address delivered by Mr. D. Macon Webster on

"SLAVERY IN REFERENCE TO NUMISMATICS"

President Smith presiding, the following members were present: Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, de Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Imhoff, Jaegg, Leckie, Nangle, Proskey, J. W. Scott, Sears, Senft, Smith, Valentine, Webster, Wilson, Wood, and Wormser.

There were also present as guests, Messrs. John A. Higgins, Heinrich Hirsch, and Louis H. Latimer.

The President extended a welcome to the guests of the evening, and then introduced Mr. D. Macon Webster as the speaker of the evning.

Th subject of Mr. Webster's paper was "Slavery in Reference to Numismatics," and the summary of his address follows:

"Slavery, as an institution in the United States, wielded a very far-reaching influence, and as the result of the institution it became necessary to establish certain documents for legal forms."

First: "Bills of Sale" previously only applied on chattels, were now applied to the species of human chattels. They were very curious documents, and were written to fit the condition of human beings, and covered not only the chattel itself, but also all that he could produce. They even described the health of the slave, the appearance and even the breed, and generally would set forth the full description of the individual sold. The human chattels were valued just as animals, raised as animals and bred as animals, and there was of course a difference in their price, in proportion to their capabilities and the economic value which they could produce.

"There were laws in most slave states, making it punishable for white men to teach slaves to read or write, and the education of slaves was forbidden by laws.

"The next step to the 'Bill of Sale' is the slave deed, which is a document somewhat more pretentious than the 'Bill of Sale.'

"Such deeds were provided for in the Statutes, and they were recorded very much as deeds to property. There were a great many special laws, among them those referring to the establishment of the 'Slave Patrol,' whose duty it was to round up any slaves found on the streets after certain hours, which the laws establish, and to put the slaves into pounds for the night, until their master could claim them.

"In order to avoid having his slaves caught in this manner, the owner would furnish them with tokens, setting forth who their owner was, so that the patrol would return them to their masters, instead of having them in the pound all night. These tokens were used for the general identification of the slave, especially if he should have the ambition to run away.

"The next step in the documents pertaining to the institution is that of regular leases by which slaves could be hired out either for specific work or specific positions with others than their owners. Such leases were in the shape of regular contracts, setting forth the conditions of the lease, and contained very odd provisions as to what clothing and articles a slave was to be

provided with during the term of such lease. In this way, it was stipulated that a woman slave was to be provided with a handkerchief and a blanket, among the necessary personal belongings.

"There were before the war in 1855, 895,000 free negroes, but only about one-third enjoyed true freedom, the balance all being subject to very embarrassing laws, and it was necessary for such free negroes always to carry with them their 'Free Papers,' as they could be seized and sold into slavery again if they did not carry their free papers with them. Therefore such free papers would generally be sewed into the garments of the slave, and the specimen shown was mounted on linen for that purpose. These free papers had to be renewed annually, and they are very rare, as probably they were promptly thrown away after they were no longer necessary, owing to the change in conditions. These papers carry their influence even to the present time, as there is quite a difference in rank among colored people, those who are the descendants of free negroes considering themselves superior to the descendants from slaves."

Mr. Webster then introduced Mr. L. H. Latimer as eminently qualified to speak further in reference to the subject. Mr. Latimer dwelt on the fact that the war of the rebellion was fought for a principle much rather than for the institution of slavery, and that only a very small proportion of those fighting on the southern side were actually slave owners.

"Slavery retarded the progress of this country, and while we have done away with that particular kind of slavery, we today have industrial slavery equally retarding progress and at the root of all labor troubles.

"In regard to the subject of Numismatics, there are numerous kinds of medals referring to the subject of slavery, and in future centuries they will be sought for and used to illustrate the customs and ideas of the times which now do not seem very far distant, and for the reason of their proximity, coins and medals relating to slavery have not yet received the historical consideration which at some future time they will command."

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Latimer and Webster for their very complete and interesting addresses, and a special welcome was extended to Mr. Heinrich Hirsch of Munich, Germany.

The following exhibits were shown in connection with the addresses:

By Mr. D. Macon Webster: "The Free Papers of Margaret Coupland," renewed in 1862, and also specimens of the other documents referred to in his address.

By Mr. J. W. Scott: A slave token in copper with the inscription "Charleston 2334 servant, 1848."

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: Eight different essays for Confederate Notes (Backs), values of five, ten and twenty dollars, captured on blockade. A postal money order of the Confederate States of America, dated February 14, 1865, for $7896.42. The impression of the seal of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States of America.

By Mr. Smith: About fifty specimens in silver, brass and copper of tokens and medals advocating and celebrating the abolition of slavery.

Other interesting exhibits, not relating to the address of the evening, were made by Messrs. Blake, de Lagerberg, Hirsch, Proskey, Scott, Senft, and Wormser.

After the addresses and exhibits a brief business meeting was held. The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read. All committees and officers reported progress. Publications received: June number Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

It was announced that at the next meeting Mr. Martin Burke would address the Club on "Portrait Coins."

The Executive Committee distributed printed additions to the Constitution, showing all the amendments recently passed, and a list of the officers of the Club. MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 125th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held Friday, June 5, 1914, with President Kelly in the chair. Ten members were present.

Mr. Heinrich Hirsch, of Munich, Germany, was a visitor.

Owing to the absence of the secretary, all communications were referred to next meeting.

Mr. Willis E. Robinson, 4623 Vinciennes Ave., Chicago, and Mr. R. C. Garlick, 1457 E. 54th Place, Chicago, were elected active members and Otto Helbing, Nachf. of Munich, Germany, was elected corresponding member.

Under exhibitions Mr. Hirsch showed a 5 thaler and 10 thaler of Brunswick, a 50 ducat of Bohemia and an 8 ducat of Saxony.

Mr. Brand showed a 100 lire and a 50 lire pattern piece of Italy and also two unclassified Italian patterns and a 7 ducat of Musocco.

Mr. E. Michael showed an Onca of Peru and a doubloon of Ecuador.

Adjourned to meet Friday, July 3, 1914. M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Society

Tuesday, June 16, 1914.

The 56th meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Koeb, Borradaile.

Mr. Bauer read a letter from Mr. F. G. Duffield, President of the American Numismatic Association, urging the members to attend the Springfield convention in August.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Borradaile for his kindness in presenting the members with a coin box to contain our second anniversary medal.

Mr. Merritt reported that the Canadian coins and tokens had been sorted and numbered according to Bretons, and delivered to Mr. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, and have been placed in the case allotted for our exhibit. Mr. Merritt also delivered to Mr. Putnam, for that exhibit, the 134 United States silver and nickel coins donated by members.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 7, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

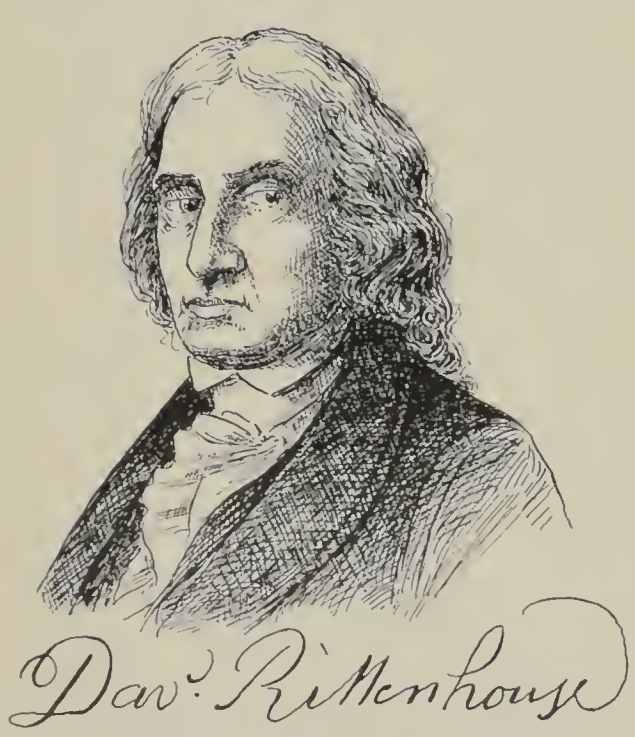
The First Director of the U. S. Mint.

Written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By H. CRISWELL.

Illustrated by the Author.

William Rittenhouse, father of David Rittenhouse, was a Dutchman. He came from Holland and engaged in paper making and preaching. He was good at both. He was a good paper maker, for long after his death his establishment in Germantown, Pa., continued to do good business. David was born April 8th, 1732. As he grew in years, he was sent to the farm lands, to become an agriculturist; but instead of hoeing corn, he spent most of his time in making mathematical calculations on the fence-posts. In consequence he was diverted to another occupation, he was placed with a clock maker. In time David's clocks were the wonder of New England. But he went further; he studied astronomy and kindred sciences, until he was regarded as the foremost American in mechanism, physical science, and astronomy, and he well deserved this regard of the people, because he was without a peer, at that time, in America.



His most astonishing work was the construction of an orrery, or planetarium; an instrument which showed all the planets in their orbits and every motion in the astronomical world. The term "Orrery" was given to this curious astronomical device on account of the fact that the first one ever made was for Lord Orrery. This great work of Rittenhouse is now in the museum of the Princeton University.

During our first great war, to enable us to put our country on the map, we sent Silas Deane, scholar and merchant, to France to negotiate a loan. This was in 1776. Silas, as may be expected, found he had a hard job on hand. He knew Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. He wished to get their good graces and he wrote a letter to the Colonial Government, asking that they send to him for the queen, "Rittenhouse's orrery, which might be money well laid out." He managed later to touch the French government for two millions of francs for arms and ammunition, and we are sorry to relate that the government of Louis never received so much in return as a ham sandwich. Louis in 1776, as king, had some prestige. Had Silas known that when Louis as Dauphin, spent all his time tinkering with clocks—several in every room in the palace—and with mechanical devices—Rittenhouse's orrery

and several of his clocks would have enabled Silas to get the whole French treasury; but he only got away with only two million francs!

Mr. Rittenhouse was appointed in 1778, by the Colonial Government, as chief engineer of public safety, to manufacture saltpeter, erect powder mills, and "make cannon balls and musket balls." With his mechanical genius he performed his duties well.

After the passage of the new coinage act, which went into effect April 2, 1792, he was naturally selected as the first mint director. He served in that capacity for nearly three years, retiring in the early part of 1795. All coins up to that date were made under his supervision; but he was neither artist nor die sinker; hence the designs can in no manner be attributed to Rittenhouse. They were, in a way, a crude following of the coins of revolutionary France.

After Mr. Rittenhouse's retirement from the mint he died peacefully at his home in Philadelphia, June 26, 1796, and he was mourned, and justly so, as the greatest American scholar, in mechanics, of our Revolution period.

Libertas Americana Medal

Written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By H. A. GRAY.

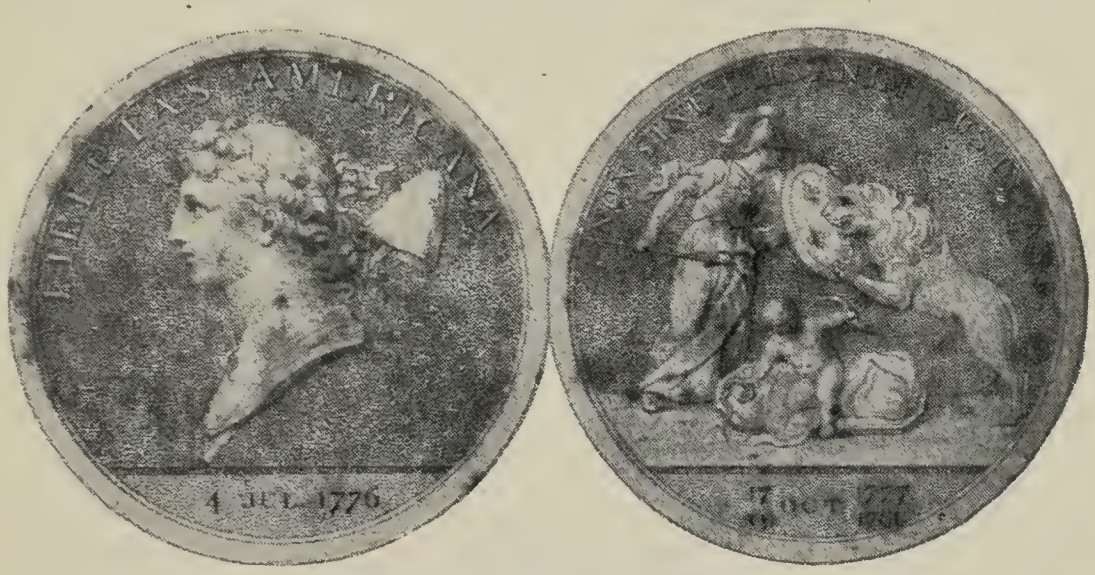
My object in sending in this article is not to show how much I know, but rather to find out what others may know about the two illustrations above. No. 1 appeared in The Numismatist of December, 1912, under the above title, (page 466). No. 2 is from the title page of "The Works of Benjamin Franklin," Vol. 5, published at Philadelphia, Pa., by William Duane, 1809. As may be seen at a glance, they represent two distinct types, or die varieties. Per-

LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL.

sonally No. 2 appeals to me as being most likely to correctly represent the original design struck for Benjamin Franklin, and distributed to the President and members of Congress. Being a work executed at a time when it seems very probable that an original might be obtained, from which to engrave the title page design, and the fact that the engraver was a master of his art, as evidenced by the quality of his work, and arguing from these facts that a man of such ability could not make so many mistakes in so small a design, leads

me to the conclusion above stated, or if you will, the personal attitude I take in my choice.

In comparing the two illustrations, the first thing to attract notice is the distinct difference in the head of Liberty. No. 1 appears to be to be an older head, and the hair is much less confined than that of No. 2. In No. 1 the Shield displays three "Lis," and two are at the top, while in No. 2 but two are visible, and only one is at the top. The entire group on the reverse is much



LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL.
Illustration taken from title page of "The Works of Benjamin Franklin," published in 1809.

further from the exergue line in No. 2 than in No. 1. The border inscription on the reverse of No. 2 begins very near the handle of the Spear, while in No. 1 it is far removed from it. The rim of No. 2 differs from No. 1, and in fact there is no likeness between the two, except the general design. I should like the opinion of anyone in regard to these two designs. In fact, a general discussion would probably bring to light some new facts about this very interesting medal.

Rebel Money Must be Used by Mexican States.

Saltillo, Mexico, June 11 (Via Laredo, Texas.)—General Venustiano Carranza has issued an order to obviate the confusion caused by refusal of persons in some states to accept as legal tender money issued in other states. The order provides that money issued in any state must be accepted in every other state under Constitutionalist control.

San Antonio Workmen Unearth Rare Coins.

San Antonio, Texas, April 30.—In excavating for a new building here today workmen unearthed a quantity of old American and Mexican coins ranging in date from 1809 to 1857. The value of the find is estimated at $200. The property where the discovery was made was owned by the late Dr. Ferdinand Herff, a Texas pioneer.

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

C. Octavius Augustus

27 B. C.—14 A. D.

[This is the second of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The third article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

Caius Octavius Caepias, surnamed Augustus, was the grand nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. At an early age he participated with Caesar in the Spanish wars against Cn. and Sextus Pompey, after which he continued his education. The death of Caesar found him in Illyria, from where he hurriedly returned to accept his heritage and succession in 44 B. C. One year later, the Senate sent him, as praetor, against Marc Antony, who had tried to possess himself of Cisalpine Gaul. Defeated at the battle of Modena, Antony fled to Lepidus, but the political conditions in Rome were such that Octavius thought it wise to ally himself with these two men. Thus, the famous second triumvirate was formed, which lasted until December, 38 B. C. In the second year of this triumvirate he and Antony defeated the army of Brutus and Cassius at the battle of Philippi, in which both assassins of Caesar were killed. Following this campaign Octavius went to Spain and Numidia and, in order to ally himself still closer to Antony, he married him to his sister Octavia in 40 B. C. The triumvirate was renewed for five years in 38 B. C. A war against Sextus Pompey ended in 36 B. C. with the defeat of the latter and the conquest of Sicily, after which Octavius suppressed several revolts at the borders of the republic, conducted a war against the Dalmatians and reduced the African kingdom of Mauretania to the status of a Roman province. His relations with Antony having become strained, they were finally broken in 32 B. C. and the following year saw Antony's decisive defeat at Actium. Pursued by Octavius to Alexandria, where he had, for some time, been held in the ban of Cleopatra's charms, for whose sake he had divorced Octavia, both he and the Egyptian queen committed suicide. In 29 B. C. Octavius returned to Rome, where he celebrated a great triumph, lasting three days, for his victories in Dalmatia, at Actium and Alexandria. At this occasion the Senate conferred upon him the title of Imperator in the sense of emperor and, for a time, the temple of Janus was closed as a sign of peace within the borders of the republic, which later were considerably extended by him, especially on the Rhine

and the Danube. Among his numerous achievements as Augustus, which supreme title was bestowed on him in 27 B. C., was the architectural beautifying of the capital, the building of several temples, a public census and the extension and repair of the public roads. Like Caesar he had one of the months of the calendar year renamed in his honor. Altogether his reign as sole and autocratic ruler of the new Roman Empire may be said to have been a glorious and happy one, as he used his power wisely and for the benefit of the people. It ended with his death at Nola, in Campania, on August 19, of the year 14 B. C., without leaving a direct heir to the throne.

Among points of numismatic interest it may be stated that he was named consul thirteen times, imperator twenty-one times, holder of tribunitian power thirty-seven times. The further title of Pater Patriae was borne by him from 2 B. C. on. The coins of Augustus are very numerous in all metals and do not command high prices, except when reverses are rare. The scarcest are gold quanarii and bronze medaillons. There exists a unique gold medaillon which was found in the ruins of Herculaneum. Many of his silver medaillons have been struck in Asia. In first bronze, his coins with portrait or considerably rarer than those without bearing the names of his moneyers. Second bronze, third bronze and denarii are very common. Many of the silver and bronze coins of Augustus have been restored by Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and Gallienus, all of which are of considerable rarity. Coins preceding his assumption of the title of Augustus are more properly classed with the consular coins.

Paper Money From Greenland.

One seldom associates the frozen North with paper money, but we are enabled this month to present to our readers a specimen of paper money used in Greenland, which is a Danish possession. It is for 25 Ore and is dated Copenhagen, 1905. It bears the following insription:

"This certificate is good in all business places in Greenland for 25 Ore."

G. H. B.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, May 19, 1914.

The 54th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding.

Members present: W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt, chairman of the committee on exhibits at the Municipal Museum, stated that a few more dimes and half dollars were needed to complete the series of each type of U. S. silver and nickel coins for our exhibit.

Motion made and carried that the members bring their duplicate Canadian coins to next meeting for the purpose of selecting a representative set of the coins of Canada for our collection.

Mr. King submitted the samples of the Second Anniversary medal delivered to him by Bastian Brothers Co., in five different finishes. After some discussion, a chocolate bronze finish was selected and the Secretary was instructed to place the order with Bastian Brothers Co. of this city, for fifty of these medals, same color bronze as samples selected; also to order five medals struck in silver.

Mr. Bauer thanked the members for the flowers sent by the R. N. A. (also for the call at his home by some of the members) at the time of the death of his father, May 13th last.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 2, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 2, 1914.

The 55th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President G. J. Bauer presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Putnam, Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt, chairman of the committee on Rochester Municipal Museum exhibition, reported that a number of half dollars, quarters, dimes, etc., had been handed in, but that we are still short a few coins of each denomination to complete the series of United States silver and nickel coins, and that a few more Colonial coins would help the exhibition.

In response to the call for Canadian coins for the exhibit, a large number were turned in, which will be sorted up and the number received, etc., reported at next meeting.

Mr. Koeb, chairman of the Medal Committee, reported that Bastian Brothers Co. of this city, who did the stamping of our Second Anniversary medal, had delivered the medals, and his work was ended. Dr. French, in a neat speech, thanked Mr. Koeb for the hard work he had done as Chairman of this Committee, and complimented him on being one of the best artists in his line in the country. Motion made by Dr. Handler, seconded by Mr. Merritt, that Mr. Koeb be discharged with our sincere thanks for his efforts; motion carried.

Ex-President Woolsey (whose portrait appears on the medal) then presented Mr. Koch with one of the medals struck in silver.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt and carried, that we present one of the Second Anniversary medals, with our compliments, to the Rochester Municipal Museum and to the American Numismatic Society, of New York.

During the evening the four sample medals submitted by Bastian Brothers to select color from, were auctioned off by Mr. Bernstein. Judging from the amount realized (which will be placed to the credit of the Medal Fund), it was agreed that the auctioneer would make a brilliant success if he went into that business. A vote of thanks was extended him for his efforts.

Publications received: Lyman H. Low's 177th Sale, May 29, 1914; B. Max Mehl's Sale, May 6, 1914.

This was one of the best meetings we have had for some time, both as to attendance and interest shown, nearly everyone having some coins for exhibition and sale and willing to buy, and quite a lot of coins changed hands during the evening.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 16th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secreatry.

British Numismatic Society

Report of the Meeting Held on April 22nd, 1914.

Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

Herr Maurits Schulman of Amsterdam was elected a member.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on "Some Coins of Sigtuna in Sweden, inscribed with the Names of Æthelred, Cnut, and Harthacnut," in which he showed, by the design, lettering, and weight, that the pieces bearing the name of Æthelred were copies of the pennies of that Anglo-Saxon king struck by a moneyer in Sigtuna under Olaf, the contemporary Swedish prince. On the other hand, the coins of the same mint bearing the names of Cnut and Harthacnut were noticeable for the regularity of their workmanship and the purity of their inscriptions, which suggested that they were not due to the mere copying of Anglo-Saxon money, but that they were an intentional issue by skilled moneyers acting under definite instructions for the inscriptions used. These, in the case of the coins of Cnut, included the Swedish royal title; and by close reasoning based on contemporary and later records the lecturer urged that the historical silence of events in the summer of A. D. 1027 should be broken by the assumption that Cnut reopened the campaign against Sweden, and emerged therefrom a victor. Hence the issue of coins of Sigtuna bearing his name and that of his son and successor. The coins referred to, or their casts, with others for the purposes of comparison, were exhibited by Mr. Parsons; and Mr. L. L. Fletcher showed the recent centenary medal of Australia's first coinage, in 1813, designed and issued by Mr. Alfred Chitty.

Medals of Honor for Veteran Employees.

In the City of Havre in France has recently been published a list of 107 persons (84 men and 23 women) employed in that city and its vicinity to whom silver medals of honor have been awarded by decree of the Minister of Commerce and Industry of France, for faithful service of 30 years in the same industrial establishment or business house. In this list are included superintendents, managers, dock foremen, accountants, clerks, weavers, spinners, tatilors, dressmakers, tramway conductors, masons, cabinet-makers, boiler-makers, stokers, laborers, etc.

The medal of honor for employees and workmen was established in France by the decree of July 16, 1886, which authorized the Minister of Commerce and Industry to give them to persons whose services had covered 30 years. By decree of August 9, 1913, the system was made to include domestic servants. The period of 30 years is to be reduced to 20 years for those who furnish proof that they have belonged for at least 10 years to a mutual benefit society regulated by the law of April 1, 1898; that they have made supplementary deposits for the increase of their retirement pensions in the Caisse Nationale des Retraites (Pensioners' National Bank) or any other insurance organization governed by the law of April 5, 1910; or that they have raised four children to the age of at least 16 years. The medal is to be granted without condition of length of service to any one who performs in connection with his occupation a particularly meritorious act of devotion to the family by whom he is employed.

This service must be in the same establishment, although it might have changed hands several times. Intervening military service will not interfere. An important condition is that the beneficiary be a citizen of France, although his employers may be foreigners.

Applications must be made on stamped paper by the employer in behalf of his employees to the prefect of the department, who forwards them, with such notations as he deems necessary, to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and a formal inquiry is then made respecting the character and standing of the persons on whose behalf the applications have been made. The medals are then presented, with suitable ceremony, to the employees by the mayor or his representative at his office (Mairie), in the presence of the employers and the friends of those to be honored.

This institution is very properly held in high regard by those for whom it is intended. It is, in fact, a form of decoration bestowed by the French Government analogous to the Legion of Honor, since those who have received the medal are permitted to wear on the lapel of their coat, or, in the case of women, pinned on their corsage, a narrow tricolor ribbon of red, white, and blue. There is an organization at Havre, the Association des Medaillés du Travail, composed exclusively of those who have received the medal of honor.

This institution has, of course, nothing to do with the old-age pension system in operation in France; but it is undoubtedly a factor in bringing about industrial solidarity, esprit de corps, loyalty to employers, and cordial relations between employers and their employees.

The Journal Officiel of February 3, 1914, contains a list of more than 1,200 domestic servants to whom the medal of honor has been awarded by the Minister of Labor.

J. de L.

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1796	Very good	3.50	1855	Fine	4.25
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1798	Small E. 15 stars.....	5.50	1857	Semi-proof	5.25
1798	Heraldic Eagle	2.75	1859	.....	2.00
1799	5 stars facing.....	3.50	1860	Proof, as are all of following	2.00
1799	6 stars facing.....	2.50	1861	Proof	3.00
1800	.....	2.50	1861	Unc.	2.50
1801	.....	2.90	1862	Proof	2.25
1802	.....	2.90	1863	Proof	2.10
1803	.....	2.90	1864	Brilliant proof.....	2.40
1836	Brilliant Proof	23.50	1865	" "	1.90
1836	Proof	21.00	1866	" "	1.75
1836	Very fine	17.00	1867	" "	1.90
1836	Fine	14.00	1868	" "	1.90
1836	Very good	11.00	1869	" "	1.75
1836	Good, but plugged.....	4.00	1870	" "	1.75
1836	Poor	3.00	1871	" "	1.60
1840	.....	2.00	1872	" "	1.60
1841	.....	2.00	1873	" "	1.90
1842	.....	1.90	1878	to 1903 All dates excepting 1895. **Proofs**, each...	1.25
1843	.....	1.60	1895	Proof. Rare	3.00
1844	.....	2.00	1904	Proof. Rare	3.00
1845	.....	2.00	1904	Uncirculated	1.35
1846	.....	1.45			
1847	.....	1.50			
1848	.....	2.50			

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NUMISMATIST

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

"ON TO SPRINGFIELD"

VOLUME V. NUMBER 8

WHOLE NUMBER 56

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

SUBSCRIPTION

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FOREIGN $1.00

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

AUGUST, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

B. MAX MEHL

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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NUMISMATIST

FORT WORTH, -:- -:- TEXAS

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
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With The Editor

In the July issue of the Numismatic Monthly we gave an outline of the program arranged for the Convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held at Springfield, Mass., August 22nd to 26th inclusive. Through the kindness of Mr. Duffield, the President of the Association, we publish a detailed program of the Convention. This, together with the numerous reports received from individual members and other numismatic societies, assures the Convention to be one of the most pleasant and successful in the history of the Association. Members who contemplate taking their vacations in August should by all means make an effort to take in the Convention; the pleasures and profits to be gained thereby will, by far, offset any extra expense of the trip.

No A. N. A. "Campaign" This Year

From present prospects it appears that the membership of the A. N. A. will not be treated to the mild pastime of a campaign for some of the principal offices of the Association, as the entire 1914 Board of Officers have been renominated for 1915 and as far as we can learn no other nominations have been made.

The officers renominated are all worthy and capable of fulfilling their respective offices, but the Association, with its widely scattered membership, needs some stimulus, at least once a year, to keep alive the interest of its

Our Next Issue

Like many others who have attended former A. N. A. Conventions, the editor of the Numismatic Monthly cannot resist the temptation of attending the Springfield Convention, although just now we are extremely busy with preparations for next season. But if present plans mature, it is the intention of the editor to attend the Convention at Springfield and make his usual annual "rounds" of the larger Eastern cities during the latter part of August.

The September issue of the Numismatic Monthly, therefore, may be a trifle delayed, but the business department, as well as the numismatic business of the editor, will be continued uninterruptedly by competent assistants.

members in the Association. The A. N. A. or any other association cannot hope to prosper and increase its usefulness without the interest of the majority of its members. As it is, the members have little or nothing to attract their active interest in the affairs of the Association. A little rivalry for the more prominent offices, conducted along the lines of our last campaign, stimulates the interest of the members to a point where they feel that they also are of the Association.

Program of the American Numismatic Association Convention

TO BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AUGUST 22 TO 26, 1914.

Saturday, August 22.

9:00 A. M.—Registration of members with the General Secretary at Hotel Kimball.
10:00 A. M. to 12 M.—Opening business session. Four short papers will be read at this session.
1:00 to 5:00 P. M.—Installation of exhibits by the members.
8:00 P. M.—Informal Smoker at the Board of Trade rooms.

Sunday, August 23.

Morning.—Meeting of committees and the Board of Governors.
2:00 to 6:00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.

Monday, August 24.

10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.—Business session. Three short papers will be read at this session.
12:30 P. M.—Official photograph to be taken in front of Auditorium.
2:00 to 4:00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.
4:00 P. M.—Trip to Mount Tom. Supper.

Tuesday, August 25.

10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.—Business session. Three short papers will be read at this session.
2:00 to 4:00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.
4:00 to 6:00 P. M.—Automobile trip about city and suburbs.
7:00 P. M.—Moonlight trip to Riverside Park.

Wednesday, August 26.

10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.—Business session.
2:00 to 4:00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.

"Portrait Coins"

An Address Delivered before the New York Numismatic Club

By DR. MARTIN BURKE.

Many years ago Mr. Max Vogrish, a distinguished Austrian and an amateur in all that is beautiful in life and art, showed me a collection of Roman coins. So fine was the condition of these portraits of the old Roman emperors that "A new world swam into my Ken," as Keats said, and I began to collect a few coins. Greek coins particularly appealed to me, however, but as portraits only commenced to be struck on coins from about the time of Alexander the Great, the most beautiful period of Greek Art is lost to us, so far as portraits are concerned. It has been estimated that of the five thousand collectors of coins in this country, not five hundred collect foreign coins. I can admire beautiful American coins, but I am afraid the collections to be derived from these coins must be limited, whereas the mental stimulus from foreign coins, beginning with the dawn of history in Asia Minor and Greece, and extending even down to our own time, cannot be overestimated. It is said that it requires a man to know Greek and Latin to collect portrait coins of these dead nations, but the fact remains that I was never so amazed in my life as when I once had a man who certainly had a limited education show me some Roman coins of such fine condition and who exhibited such a discrimination and taste as to make me speechless with astonishment. Here indeed was a true collector. A man who has to pinch and struggle to purchase a rare or beautiful coin is the true amateur.

A man who has ample means and a liberal education deserves no credit for education and taste. Taking then the portrait coins of the Generals of Alexander the Great, the Kings of Syria, Macedonia, Egypt and Pergamus, what a wonderful and beautiful variety do we find! The later family coins of Rome also convey to us beautiful heads of Pompey, Mark Anthony, Caesar, Brutus and others whose acts made the world wonder. Then Rome opens up to us such a variety and wonderful portraiture that one could collect all his life and amuse and instruct himself for many, many years. We are collecting many beautiful things in this country, but coins seem to be remarkable for their scarcity—I mean, of course, beautiful portrait coins. After the year 300 A. D. portrait coins ceased to exist in any variety or beauty, and I believe it was only in 1479 when Maximilian of Austria struck the celebrated thaler of his wife Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, and himself that portrait coins came again into existence. Medals as exhibiting portraits had some time before this come into existence, and the name of Pisanello causes joy to exist in the heart of every lover of coin portraiture. The medals of Pisanello, who by the way was also a portrait painter, are said by G. H. Hill, Department of Coins, British Museum, to have been and are yet in the very front rank. I have not seen many of these medals, but certainly those I have seen are wonderfully beautiful, and convey a color sense that the ordinary medal does not seem to possess.

Pisanello does not appear to have cast any very fine medal anterior to 1431. He was born in 1390 and was a distinguished painter before he became a medallist. He was supposed to have copied his medals from two small

medals, one of Constantine and one of Heraclius, which were in the possession of the Duc de Berry, according to an old inventory, as early as 1401.

Medals are not coins, but as portraiture on coins is my object, I see no harm in talking about an art so closely allied to the making of coins. Medals, as you know, were first cast and then chased with a graver, and in some cases looked as if they were struck. Pisanello's method was to make his design in wax, surround it with charcoal or sand, melt the wax and then cast his first impression in lead. Hence the value of these medals in lead. Pisanello had many followers, but none was his equal. Mr. Hill's life of Pisanello reads like a novel, and should be in every library.

The Germans and Italians exceed in beautiful portrait coins. What beautiful coins of the Sforza family exist! Then there is the de Medici family, particularly the coin made by Benvenuto Cellini for Alessandro the First, Duke of Florence.

Even small copper coins with fine portraits are found in Italy as early as 1490, one particularly which I exhibit here tonight is one of John Sforza, Lord of Pesaro. This little copper coin I picked out at Mr.. Elder's and it is most interesting as being the portrait of the husband of Lucretia Borgia, daughter of Pope Alexander the Sixth. The amiable brother of Lucretia, Caesar Borgia, was more ambitious for the family, and sought the life of Sforza, but he, wise man, publicly announced that he was not really married to Lucretia, as the marriage was "non consomnatum," and, having escaped from Rome, died in bed, which he would not have done if he had remained in Rome. Lucretia's second husband was stabbed by Caesar, and finally Lucretia married the Duke of Ferrara and having had many children died a natural death, universally lamented. The portrait of Lucretia is only found on a medal.

The papal portraits are numerous and pleasing, one of Leo X being particularly fine. This beautiful and rare coin I once saw at an auction room—an auction sale held many years ago at Starett's on Broadway, and at the same time I saw a beautiful testoon of Charles IX, he who ruled France after his brother, Frances the Second, who married Mary Queen of Scots, had departed this life by a mastoid abscess. I intended to attend this sale, but was prevented, and I learned to my sorrow that both coins had been sold for a song. These are among the regrets of life.

Portraits on coins, as I said, commenced to be really valuable images of the persons represented much earlier in Italy than in the other countries of Europe. There are fine portraits on coins of Henry the Seventh in England, Frances the First in France, and Charles the Fifth in Germany. There are also portraits on coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, but not very fine. So that portraits on coins do not really mean much before 1500.

I mean this evening to call your attention to the beautiful little copper coins called Tournois. These little coppers commence with portraits of Henry III, the last of the Valois, and end with Louis XV. The portraits of Henry IV which I exhibit here tonight are wonderfully fine. I would also like to call your attention to the noble portrait of Charles XII, King of Sweden. He it was who engaged in the death grapple with Peter the Great, but yet had time to have struck this most beautiful coin.

The coinage in Germany was and still is beautiful and ornate, but, I might

suggest, a trifle stiff. What a beautiful and instructive thing it would be to have all the celebrated personages known in history—I mean, of course, those historically great—arranged on the walls of the Metropolitan Museum so that, at a glance, one could see the numismatic portraits of all countries!

And now, before I conclude, I would like to introduce you to an ancient Sicilian family whose portraits have come down to us from almost three hundred years before Christ. Hieron the Second, a young Greek, whose portrait I wish you to look upon tonight, commenced to coin his portraits about 270 B. C. His coin was the first, it is said, to have his image laureated and not diademed, the laureated coin being an attribute to the Deity. This astute and strong man had a beautiful wife, Philistis, whose image is well known to collectors, and his son Gelon, who died before his father, I offer tonight to your inspection. This King of Syracuse was a friend of the Romans, who permitted him to retain his share of Sicily, and it was his unfortunate grandson who perished by an assassin's knife and ended the dynasty. I offer also a few coins of the brothers of Napoleon. The family coins of this wonderful family are beautiful and well worthy a place in every cabinet. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention."

In connection with his address, Dr. Burke exhibited a considerable number of very interesting coins showing very fine portraits of great historical interest.

Mr. Proskey also illustrated the lecture by a series of 40 silver denarii, medallions and some rare quinarii showing rulers of Rome beginning with Sulla and Pompey Rufus, 3 B. C., down to Nerva, 98 A. D., among them Brutus, Anthony and Cleopatra, Augustus, Julius Caesar, Nero, etc.

Additional Information Regarding the "Villa Money"

The following information regarding the Constitutionalist money of Mexico was written by John Reed in the Metropolitan Magazine. Mr. Reed spent several months with Villa's army and his information should be authentic, but he seems to have been misinformed regarding the Peso and Half Peso containing 35% pure gold. These coins are of silver, with very little alloy, but certainly do not contain 35% pure gold. He says:

"On the genuine bills the signatures of S. Vargas, Jr., Treasurer of State, and Manuel Chao, Intervenor, are printed. On the counterfeit bills they were written.

"The one dollar, fifty-cent and two-cent pieces were struck from hand-cut dies in Parral in the name of the Constitutionalist army by the order of General Maclovio Herrera. On the fifty-cent and two-cent pieces is printed 'Constitutionalist Army'; on the dollar piece simply 'H. del Parral' which is short for 'Hidalgo del Parrel,' the official name of the town. This is called 'Parral money' and is extremely rare. It was coined last November by means of converted mining machinery. The dollar and half-dollar are made of mixed silver and gold bullion confiscated from Spanish mines, and they contain 35% pure gold, the rest silver without alloy. The two-cent copper piece was made out of melted-down street-car wires. Coinage had to be stopped because it cost more than the face value of the money."

Prices Brought at the Major Lambert Sale

We herewith give some of the prices realized for the principal pieces at the sale of the Collection of Major Richard Lambert of New Orleans, together with the Duplicate Collection of Mr. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, held by B. Max Mehl on July 14th, 1914.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the sale was very successful in every respect. The number of bidders represented equaled the records of any previous sale, and the prices realized averaged very fair with their former records. A number of new records were made.

1601 Elizabeth Crown	$12.00	1878 Gold dollar, Proof	6.75
Elizabeth Badge	12.50	1880 Gold dollar, Proof	6.30
Chas. I. Silver Pound	35.00	1872 Calif. Round gold dollar	10.50
Commonwealth Crown	11.00	1853 $20. U. S. Assay	25.00
Sweden, 1653 Crown	4.50	1798 $5.00	11.25
Maryland, Sixpence	12.00	1839 $1.00. About Uns.	47.00
Washington Cent, 1792	7.25	1858 $1.00. Proof	41.00
Washington Cent, 1791	5.25	1898 Omaha "Three-fourths dollar"	8.00
Large Cents:		1900 Lesher "dollar"	12.25
1793 AMERI. Good	11.00	1794 Half dollar. Very good	4.05
1799 Good	15 60	1802 Half dollar. Nearly fine	5.75
1879 $4.00 Gold	82.00	1796 Quarter dollar. Good	4.20
1859 $3.00 Proof	13.00	1853 Quar. Dol. No arrows	15.75
1865 $3.00	20.00	1878 20c Dulled Proof	4.20
1873 $3.00 Very fine	60.00	1796 Dime	4.10
1876 $3.00 Proof	125.00	1822 Dime. Ex. Fine	3.60
1877 $3.00 Ex. Fine	51.00	1792 Half Disme	21.50
1865 Gold dollar	22.50	1794 Half Dime. V. G.	3.60
1866 Gold dollar, Proof	12.25	1797 Half Dime. Fine	4 60
1867 Gold dollar, Semi Proof	18.00	1850 Pattern 3c silver	4.20
1869 Gold dollar, Unc.	12 60	1856 Eagle cent	12.25
1875 Gold dollar, Fine	53.00		
1876 Gold dollar, Proof	6.00		

Following are some of the prices realized for the Duplicate Collection of Mr. Waldo Newcomer:

1854 $3.00 D. Mint. V. F.	$66.00	1863 Gold dollar. Proof	41.00
1868 $3.00. Proof	8.50	1869 Gold dollar. Proof	16.60
1869 $3 00. Ex. Fine	10.00	1870 Gold dollar. S. Mint	70.00
1881 $3.00. Nearly Unc.	15.00	Carolina Gold dollar. 30 G.	9.50
1854 Gold dollar. D. Mint	15.00	Carolina Gold dollar. 28 G.	9.00
1855 Gold dollar. D. Mint	35.00	Calif. Gold dollar, 1853	7.25
1856 Gold dollar. D. Mint	86.00	1895 $10. Proof	22.00
1861 Gold dollar. D. Mint	127.00	British India, 2 Mohurs	15.00

There were in all 1373 lots, including an interesting collection of Wild Man crowns, Ancient coins, a nearly full line of U. S., etc. The complete List, showing amounts realized for each lot in the sale, may be had for 50 cents.

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly
By SIGMUND KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

Tiberius

14-37 A. D.

[This is the third of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The fourth article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

At the death of the two Caesars, Caius and Lucius, Augustus adopted Tiberius Claudius Nero and Agrippa, 4 A. D., and conferred on the first, who later became his successor, the tribunitian power for ten years. Tiberius was a son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia and was born in 16 B. C. At the age of 22 he was entrusted with the war in the East which put Tigranes of Armenia back on the throne of his kingdom. In 16 B. C. he accompanied Augustus, as praeter, n the campaign against the Gauls, and in the following year, with his brother Drusus, defeated the Rhetians. A war against the Pannonians followed two years later which ended with the conquest of that country. He was entitled to a triumph for these military feats, but refused it.

In 11 B. C. he divorced his first wife, Vipsania Agrippina, and married Julia, daughter of Augustus and widow of Agrippa. In the same year war again broke out in the two provinces of Pannonia and Dalmatia. He was successful and returned to Rome with the body of his brother Drusus, who had died during the campaigns. This time he accepted the honors of a triumph for his latest achievements. In the following year he conducted a war against the Germans, for which he earned another triumph. Having received the tribunitian power for five years in 6 B. C., he retired to Rhodes under the pretext of taking a needed rest and to devote himself to study. After staying five years in Rhodes he desired to return to Rome, but Augustus, who entertained no affection for him, refused him his permission. At last, after eight years of this exile, he returned to the capital in 4 A. D., and it was at this time that his adoption by Augustus took place after the demise of Caius and Lucius, the two sons of Agrippa whom the emperor had adopted at an early age with a view of making one of them his successor. Dynastic reasons had much to do with the selection of Tiberius, who never became a favorite with Augustus.

In the years between 4-12 A. D., Tiberius distinguished himself in several wars against the Germans, Illyrians and Pannonians, and one year before his accession to the throne he shared the administration of the provinces with

Augustus according to a new law of the consuls. The death of Augustus in 14 A. D. raised him to supreme power and he, too, was invested with the title of Augustus, which from then on was borne by every Roman emperor. In the course of the first years of his reign he accomplished various conquests in Syria. It was at this period that a severe earthquake destroyed twelve cities in Asia, which were rebuilt by his liberality, and in commemoration of which the interesting first bronze was coined which bears the reverse CIVITATIBUS ASIAE RESTITUTIS.

The character of Tiberius, in his later years, is not a pleasant one to contemplate. He became a cruel tyrant and gave himself up to voluptuousness and unnatural vices. In 26 A. D. he retired to Capua and later to the island of Capri, where he followed his inclinations undisturbed by the cares of government. In 37 A. D., at the age of 78, he was murdered by Macro at the instigation of Caligula, his successor.

Tiberius was consul five times, imperator eight times and held the tribunitian power for twenty-three years. His coins are of all metals and rare only in G. B. with his head. Gold is comparatively cheap except when restored by Trajan. Some of his M. B. have been restored by Titus and Domitian, and these are somewhat scarce. To Tiberius have been attributed the class of coins called Spintriati, the purpose and use of which have not been satisfactorily explained as yet by numismatists. The fact that a number of these obscene coins have been found in Capri is no proof, however, that they were issued by Tiberius, as they are frequently found elsewhere, too. More than sixty varieties of Spintriati are known, all of which command considerable prices on account of their revolting types, which attract collectors more for their curiosity than for their numismatic interest.

Reserve Board to Issue New Notes

Distinctive Sort of Paper Money Is Planned for New Federal Board.

Millions of dollars' worth of paper money of a new type will be put into circulation upon the establishment of the federal reserve banks within the next few weeks. Comptroller of the Currency Williams has samples of this new paper money now under consideration. At his request, Joseph E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, prepared notes of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 denominations. These have been submitted to Secretary McAdoo. It is not likely, however, the samples will be accepted officially until the members of the federal reserve board have been confirmed by the Senate and can confer with Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams concerning the new notes, which may exceed $37,000,000.

The new $5 note submitted by Mr. Ralph is typical of agriculture. The portrait on the face of the note is Lincoln's, and the back shows a harvesting machine and allegorical figures typical of farming.

The $10 note bears a portrait of Cleveland and a manufacturing scene.

The $20 note bears Jackson's portrait and is typical of commerce, having steamship, train and other mediums of trade on the back.

Grant's picture is shown on the $50 note, and Franklin's portrait adorns the $100 bill. Both of these larger bills are typical of the arts.

All the bills will be printed in green ink on the back, while black ink will be used on the faces.

For some time the treasury department has been anxious to make all paper money more uniform. At present different portraits appear on different sorts of paper money of the same denomination. It is likely that the portraits selected for use on the federal reserve notes will also be used on other paper money. So, in the future, all bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and federal reserve notes of $5 denomination will probably bear Lincoln's portrait, and so on through the series up to $100.

Denford Numismatic Club

COMMON COINS THAT ARE SCARCE.

"It is a curious thing," said Hill, "to think of the large number of common coins that are scarce—I might almost say rare."

"It depends a good deal upon what you call a common coin," said Blake; "let us know what coins you consider common."

"Well," answered Hill, 'roughly speaking, I would call any foreign coin common that Scott's catalogue valued up to fifty cents."

"Then," said Blake, "there must be a great pile of common coins; the greater part of those listed would come under that term."

"There's no doubt about that," was the reply, "but I am thinking about the large number of common foreign copper coins that are really scarce, and hard to get in really good condition."

"We have spoken in recent meetings of the coins of the West Indies, and Central and South America, most of which come under this term, so I will not speak of them, but will mention a few others. Some of you will think of coins that your experience in the past has caused you to consider scarce. One thing we must remember: a coin I might never have seen myself you may possibly have had several of.

"Take the coins of the Netherlands—its Cities and Provinces, the greater number are common, I mean they are not listed over fifty cents, but they are quite hard to get in really good condition. I include with these the Historical Jetons; they form one of the most interesting series it is possible to collect. My earliest is dated 1543 and has a half length figure of Charles V. with legend, CHARLES EMEPROR OF ROME. KING OF SPAIN. COUNT OF FLANDERS. The King is holding a sword in his right hand, and an orb in his left. His head divides the date 1543. Another dated 1578 shows a lion rampant holding a sword with the legend (trans.) 'The Lion of the Tribe of Judah hath prevailed.'

"I was a long time before I got the one illustrated in Scott's catalogue, 1893 edition. The reverse of this jeton shows the same dog, and man transfixed with an arrow, or a bolt, from the clouds overhead. I have only fourteen of these jetons; the latest is dated 1596. The reverses differ also and are most interesting, quite as much so as any series in my collection.

"Then, if you prefer actual coins to commemorative jetons, you can find many to interest you in the Brabant series. Starting with Charles V., my earliest is dated 1540, and between that year and 1794 are many really interesting coins, the one and two liards of the Insurrection—a rampant lion hold-

ing a pole on which is a Liberty Cap makes this a distinct type. It was one of these coins in fact that first struck my boyish fancy, and I have it yet.

"You will find the lion also on the 3 stubers of Zierikzee, there is one in lead dated 1549, counterstamped with the arms of Zealand, and one in brass dated 1585, the reverse value, date and S. P. Q. Z. in three lines."

"But you would hardly call the Zierikzee pieces common coins," said Jennings; "very few collectors have one to show."

"If 'common' means cheap, they are," replied Hill; "I got both of mine out of one lot, a large lot of Netherland coins, and I only paid a few cents each for them; in fact, my two pieces were easily worth the cost of the whole lot, and they were not the only good ones in the lot by any means.

"There are others of Flanders, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, many with early dates and attractive designs. I do not attempt to obtain every coin given in Scott's. I make a selection to please myself, and I have a nice collection at a small cost.

"Then the French series is a good one, especially the baronials. These are reasonably cheap. The pointed beards and elegant ruffs that adorn these prove that the French led the fashions then as they do today. The issue of the First Republic have a fine head of Liberty, much superior in workmanship to those of the Third Republic.

"It is curious that no French copper coins were issued bearing the head of the great Napoleon, 1804-15.

"Spain and her provinces furnish an interesting series. The earliest issues for Spain can hardly be termed common, from the reign of Philip IV., 1621-65, most of them are cheap. Curious and interesting pieces are the counterstamped Four and Eight Maravedis of Philip II., with values raised and lowered in reign of Philip IV. When you find five counterstamps on one coin, not much of the original strike can be seen.

"Very attractive are the issues of Philip V., a crowned and saeted Lion, holding sword and sceptre, guarding two globes, claiming sovereignty over both the old and new worlds.

"During the sixty years that Ferdinand VII. and Isabel II. ruled Spain a large number of coins were issued, mostly of attractive design, and all are cheap. Those issued by the so-called Republic, showing a Lion seated holding an oval shield, and with Liberty seated on rev., dated 1870, should, I fancy, be listed as issued during the Interregnum, rather than by a Republic which hardly existed at that time."

Rebel Currency May Be Held Up

Washington, July 3.—Justice Anderson of the District Supreme Court signed an order here tonight directing three express companies to show cause Monday why they should not be enjoined from delivering thirty million pesos in new currency engraved in Washington for the Mexican Constitutionalists. The shipment is en route to El Paso, and Constitutionalist agents assert they fear it will fall into unfriendly hands.

The Coinville Numismatic Society

By BURTON H. SAXTON.

June 15th. President Sestertius in the chair. There were present the following members: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K and L, M and N were visitors.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved with proper solemnity.

The President then called upon those who had prepared papers, and as usual the list included nearly every member in attendance.

The subject A had chosen was "Witching For Buried Treasure." He gave a practical demonstration of his theories with such totally unexpected results that an early meeting of the Ways and Means Committee was at once arranged for to consider the best method of profiting by the discovery. Needless to say, no further information can at present be made public.

It was with difficulty that order was restored for the next paper; however, B had prepared a treat that soon won the undivided attention of all. "The Significance of Thumb Prints on Proof Surfaces" was handled in a masterly way which indicated wide research and an unusual grasp of essentials. One incredulous member was heard to remark that a lively imagination was also indicated, but he was promptly rebuked by the Chair.

C did himself much credit in presenting the difficult subject of "The World's Smallest Collection." He had thoughtfully prepared at his own expense a plate catalogue of the same, which was inspected with much interest as the reading proceeded.

"Pre-Historic Prototypes of Modern Trade Tokens" was the subject of D's address. Special reference was made to the appeal of the artistic in this series, and by ingenious analogies he clearly indicated the heretofore suspected connection between the remains of the art of the Stone Age and our present Day Tokens. In some instances indeed the latter suffer by comparison with th former, if his examples may be regarded as authentic. At the close of his address D presented the Society with the collection which formed the basis of his remarks and which was the result of many years' travel and investigation. A rising vote of thanks was accorded for this most generous gift.

A hum of suppressed excitement greeted E's announcement of his subject—"Nineteen Thousand Coined: Where Are They?" Needless to say, he referred to the famous 1804 dollar. This question has been vexing numismatists and other coin collectors for years, but E is certain he has solved the problem. Bold originality, coupled with sound judgment and tireless research, has served to unravel this deepest of numismatic mysteries, and to earn for him our enduring gratitude. Doubt was impossible in the face of the proofs which accompanied each step of his argument. As his account will in due time appear in the various journals, it need not be anticipated here; suffice to say that the publication of the facts will in no wise affect the value of the few pieces now held by collectors—they will still be worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

F then gave a most interesting sketch of "Auction Records of Rare Counterfeits," his data covering the entire period of the world's coinage. He made the claim, and substantiated it most thoroughly with the original ancient

documents he had personally discovered while supervising certain excavations, that the first coinage (about 700 B. C.) was really an issue of counterfeits, **the genuine not appearing until nearly ten years later.**

Then followed a thorough discussion by G upon "Dye Varieties of Velvet for Coin Tray Lining." H, who was present for the first time in several meetings, was called upon by the Chair for some extemporaneous remarks, and responded briefly, touching upon his recent visits to the mints at Charlotte, Dahlonega and Carson City. J talked entertainingly upon "The Comparative Rarity of Various Philadelphia Mint Marks," using specimens from his own collection for illustration. Some specious arguments were advanced by K as to the desirability of buying great rarities upon the instalment plan; one member interrupted to ask if it were not true that K had a relative who was a dealer, but the Chair decided he need not answer. L proved his mathematical ingenuity by computing the sum to which the enormous total of the world's coinage would have amounted had it been improved from date of issue at four per cent interest, compounded annually. He also threatened to supplement this later with a statement of the probable effect, had his supposition been an accomplished fact, upon the per capita wealth, and the resulting increased ability to purchase desirable specimens for our collections.

An informal exhibition followed. A showed a number of brilliant proof patterns of siege pieces; B a rare octagonal 50-dollar gold piece, the obverse and reverse being on opposite sides from those of the usual specimens; C exhibited a set of sixty die varieties of the 1913 cent, which was greatly enjoyed with the help of his powerful sextuple microscope. The visitors, M and N, contributed somewhat to the evening's entertainment; the former displaying a "V" nickel, claiming he had repeatedly refused large sums for it; the latter showed a Confederate twenty-dollar bill which had been in his family for nearly fifty years.

Publications received since last meeting: (Journals) Mint Mark Record for November; Amateur Antiquarian for October; Coin Collector's Want List for November (220 pages). (Books) "Little Journeys to the Homes of Future Collectors;" "Half-Hours With Great Counterfeiters;" "Who's Who in Numismatics;" "Heraldry of Chinese Cash."

Adjourned to meet July 15th, when a program of unusual interest is expected.

D. NARIUS, Secretary.

Coinage at the Nanking Mint

During the first nine months of the year coins to the value of $3,991,000 were minted at the Nanking mint. From the 1st of October the mint coined daily 100,000 dragon dollars and 1,200,000 copper 10-cash pieces, making a monthly profit of about $9,000 during that period. The mint purchased its silver from native sycee merchants at Shanghai, the metal being shipped in 50-tael shoes. The reason given for purchasing silver in this expensive way is that the native workmen cannot handle the ordinary heavy bricks of bullion when melted in crucibles without breaking so many of the latter as to incur heavy loss. The copper is purchased from Japan at an average cost of $13 per hundredweight. The zinc alloy comes from Yunnan Province.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting, Friday evening, July 10th, 1914, Park Avenue Hotel.

Vice President Frey, presiding. Following members were present:

Armstrong, Blake, Boyd, Burke, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Senft, Swanson, Valentine, and Wormser.

The Vice President expressed regret at the absence of the President, owing to indisposition. After the roll call, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Two members were dropped owing to the non-payment of dues. Publications received during the month: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for July.

The Executive Committee recommended the election of Mr. T. C. Comparette, Curator of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, as corresponding member, and he was so elected unanimously.

Upon favorable report of the Membership Committee, Mr. Heinrich Hirsch, of Munich, was unanimously elected a member of the Club.

Mr. DeLabergerg, for the Medallic Art Committee, reported that the Napier Centenary would be commemorated in Edinborough by the issue of a medal.

Mr. Wood called attention to the exhibition now open at the American Numismatic Society of Confederate Paper Money.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of hearing address by Dr. Martin Burke on "Portrait Coins," for which the Club passed a unanimous vote of thanks.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyd: Fractional Currency—15c Columbia, obv., black without seal, india paper proof. 50c Lincoln, rev. india paper proof. Bronze medal issued by the war department to soldiers who participated in the Civil War, obv. Bust of Lincoln "With malice toward none, with charity for all"; rev. "The Civil War 1861-1865." Blue and grey ribbon and bar.

By Mr. DeLagerberg: The Norwegian Two Kroner Jubilee Commemoration Coin 1814-1914, by Utsonds.

A graceful medallion struck by the Norwegian Ladies' Sanitary Society.

Two Jetons by Throndsen, commemorating the founding of the Norwegian Constitution, 17th of May, 1814. The obverse of the first, representing the likenesses of the King and Queen or Norway and of the second Kronpins Olav. The reverse of both shows the building where the Constitution was drafted as well as the likenesses of the drafters, with the inscription, "Enig og tro til Dovre Falder." Mr. Throndsen, medalengraver, writes that this second Jeton was presented by the Queen to the school children of Kristiania in a number of 23,000. The space under the bust of the Crown Prince is for the name of the recipient.

By Mr. Kohler: New coins as follows: Norway 2 kr. independence 1906; 2 Kr. 1913, obv. King Haakon, rev. circle of shields; also one Kr. Sweden 1911, 50 ore. Columbia 1912, 10 and 50 centavos. Roumania 1900, 50 Bani. Montenegro, King Nicsholas, one and two perpera.

By Mr. Swanson: Plaster Medal placques of President Wilson and of Mr. F. C. Higgins, by Mr. Swanson. The last inaugural medal, obv. portrait of President Wilson, rev. names of President Wilson and Vice President Mar-

shall. Medal struck in connection with the tenth biennial session of the Woodmen of the World at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1913, showing the portrait of Joseph Cullin Root, founder of the society.

By Mr. Senft: Strassburg, oldest undated Thaler (1548). Strassburg, rare small Klippe of 1588 on the alliance with Zurich and Berne. Strassburg, very rare ½ Talerklippe 1617, centenary of the reformation. Strassburg, uncirculated Gulden, no date. Alsace Ferdinand, very rare ½ Taler, no date. Muhlhausen, Alsace, extremely rare Thaler, 1623.

By Mr. Wood: Three large souvenir medals, showing obv. of the present dime, and the obv. and rev. of the Buffalo nickel. Mint medalet with heads of Lincoln and Washington gold.

By Mr. Wormser: Brunswick, 1745 Albertus Taler. Eich Statt Taler, 1757. Baden, 1842 Rheingold Ducat. Baden, Charles Frederick Ducat upon bihth of Prince, 1786. Wurttemberg, William 4 Ducats upon 25th jubilee, 1841. Madgeburg, Allegiance Taler, 1681. Danzig, Ducat 1631, Sigismund III. Lippe Detmold, Simon August, Ducat 1769, upon his third marriage. Saxony, Ducat 1717, August II, upon death of his mother.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 126th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was called to order July 3, 1914, and meeting immediately adjourned to meet Friday, August 7th.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

The 57th meeting was held July 7th, 1914, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb, Borradaile. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. W. Gifford, of Rochester, presented through Mr. Merritt a medal of the 100th anniversary of the Knights Templar, to the R. N. A.

Announcement was made that Mr. Woolsey, Past President, had made a generous kift to our medal fund. Mr. King proposed that the R. N. A. present to Mr. Woolsey the die with photograph from which the second anniversary medals were struck, as a small token of appreciation of his generous gift. Mr. Woolsey responded in his usual nice way.

On motion of Mr. King, the Association presented to Mr. Horstman, manager of the Hotel Rochester, one of our second anniversary medals, in recognition of his many favors to the Association.

One of our second anniversary medals, struck in white metal, was faffled, realizing $3.00, which will be credited to the Medal Fund.

Practically the entire evening was spent in Convention talk, and it looks now as though the Rochester Association would be well represented. A very enjoyable time is anticipated, judging from the program as arranged.

Publications received: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Philatelic West.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 21, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

The 58th meeting, July 21st, was called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Koez, Borradaile. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Upon motion, Doctor French was appointed to write an article for publication in the daily papers, telling of the fine work done by Mr. Koeb in cutting the dies for our Second Anniversary medal; also for the purpose of advertising the Rochester Numismatic Association and keeping it before the public as much as possible.

A letter was read, received from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, P. Q., with which he enclosed a contribution for our exhibit at the Municipal Museum, consisting of two rare Canadian Tokens, "Ships Colonies and Commerce," one of them bearing the initials W. & B. N. Y. These are very fine specimens and the R. N. A. members feel proud to add them to the collection. The Secretary was requested to write Mr. McLachlan advising him of a vote of thanks being passed for his kindness.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, August 4th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Canadian Government to Issue New Two-Dollar Note

A new two-dollar note is being issued by the Dominion Government. It bears the likenesses of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. In this way it is arranged that after their departure Canadians will have circulated among them most agreeable souvenirs of the Duke and Duchess.

The note is decidedly more attractive than the old brown Edward note. It is far whiter and cleaner looking, olive green taking the place of brown as the prevailing tone.

On the face it carries exquisitely cut vignettes of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. They are looking toward each other from opposite ends of the note. The Duke is in the uniform of a field marshal, while the Duchess wears a coronet. A remarkable cameo effect has been achieved. The excellent likenesses are very light and are set upon a black background, which makes the faces stand out as if they were embossed. The cameo effect is accentuated by an oval framing surrounding each vignette. The engraving on the note and especially the cutting of the vignettes is the finest ever done in Canada.

The note is dated January 2, 1914. The "counter" is a large engraved figure 2 in the centre of the face.

The back of the note has as a centerpiece the Canadian coat of arms surrounded by the arms of each of the nine Provinces.

This is the fourth issue of two-dollar notes. The first bore the picture of Lord Dufferin, the second that of Lord Lansdowne and the third of King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales.

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1794 Fine	$12.00
1794 Very good	5.25
1794 Good	4.75
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1794 Very fair	3.50
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1795 **Three leaves under** wings. Very good	40.00
1797 Nearly fine	35.00
1797 Very good. Small nicks on obv.	22 50
1797 Good	17.50
1801 Very good	3.50
1801 Good	3.00
1802 Very good	4.50
1803 Near fine	1.50
1803 Very good	1.25
1803 Good	1.00
1805 over '04. Very good	2.50
1805 over '04. About fair	.90
1806 Pointed 6	1.00
1806 Round top 6	.90
1807. 08, '09, '10. Each	1.00
1811, '12, '13, '14. Each	.90
1915 Near Uncirculated, mint bloom	12.00
1815 Fine	5.50
1815 Very good	4.00
1815 Good	3.25
1815 Very good, but two long scratches on obv.	1.50
1815 Very fair. Holed	.85
1817 to 1835. Extremely fine, some Unc. Each	1.00
1817 to 1835 Fine. Each	.75
1836 **Milled edge.** Fine	3.50
1836 Milled edge. Very good	2.50
1836 Milled edge. Good	2.00
1837 to 1850. Fine and V. F., Each	1.00
1851 Fine	1.50
1852 Fine	2.50
1852 Very good	1.50
1854 to 1858. Ex. fine. Each	1.00
1860 to 1878. **Proofs.** Each	1.10
1879 to 1892. Proofs. Each	1.25

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Issued August 21, 1862, to May 27, 1863.
The Original "Postage Currency."

5c Note. Facsimile of a 5c stamp. Jefferson; brown color.....$ .30
10c Note. Facsimile of a 10c stamp. Washington; green..... .30
25c Note. Facsimile of five 5c stamps; brown. Very scarce..... .95
50c Note. Facsimile of five 10c stamps; green. Very scarce..... 1.10

The complete set First Issue Notes, $2.50

SECOND ISSUE

Issued from October 10, 1863, to February 23, 1867.

All notes of this issue are of one design. Portrait of George Washington in oval gold frame; levee scene below. The face of the notes are printed in gray.

5c Note. Brown back .....$ .35
10c Note. Green back ..... .35
25c Note. Lilac back. Very scarce ..... .85
50c Note. Orange back 1.50

The complete set Second Issue Notes, $2.75

THIRD ISSUE.

Issued September 5, 1864, to August 16, 1869.
Green Backs.

3c Note. Portrait of Washington. The smallest note issued by the United States .....$ .75
5c Note. Portrait of Clark. Scarce..... .35
10c Note. Portrait of Washington ..... .35
25c Note. Portrait of Fessenden ..... .75
50c Note. Portrait of Spinner 1.35
50c Note. Justice seated. Scarce 1.50

The set of six Third Issue Notes, $4.60

FOURTH ISSUE.

Issued July 14, 1869, to February 15, 1875.

10c Note. Portrait of Liberty .....$ .30
15c Note. Portrait of Columbia. Rare..... 1.50
25c Note. Portrait of Washington ..... .60
50c Note. Portrait of Stanton (famous Secretary of War under Lincoln). 1.25
50c Note. Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Rare..... 1.50

The complete set of Fourth Issue Notes, $4.60

FIFTH ISSUE.

Issued February 26, 1874, to February 15, 1876.

10c Note. Portrait of Meredith. Red seal .....$ .28
10c Note. Portrait of Meredith. Green treasury seal..... .45
25c Note. Portrait of Walker ..... .45
50c Note. Portrait of Crawford 1.00
50c Note. Portrait of Dexter 1.15

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FORT WORTH, - - - - TEXAS

VOLUME V.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS

SEPT.---OCT., 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
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ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
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With The Editor

Although in our last issue we stated that the September number of the Numismatic Monthly would be delayed it was our intention to issue the September number separately, but the Editor was delayed in his return from the Convention and upon his return to the office found it necesary to issue a double number for September and October in order not to fall behind with the issues.

While we regret this delay and also are not greatly in favor of double numbers and will endeavor to avoid them in the future, yet the delay of the September issue served us as a valuable "index" as to the valuations of the Numismatic Monthly as it is held by its subscribers. We were surprised at the large number of inquiries we received regarding it. This will simply serve us as an encouragement to continue in our endeavors to give you a good numismatic journal regardless of price, and which will prove worthy of the esteemed value it seems to be held by its readers. B. MAX MEHL.

Acknowledged With Thanks

Clippings from Messrs. Eugene Middleton, Thomas S. Marvel, S. H. Hamer, E. B. Stevens and Gottlieb L. Schmidt.

We appreciate and are always glad to receive any bit of news on coins from our readers. Do not hesitate to send us in anything of numismatic interest that may come your way.

Ask Amendment to Counterfeiting Law

AUSTIN, Aug. 31.—Governor Colquitt was today urged by Mayor C. E. Kelley and City Attorney Joe Nealon, both of El Paso, to submit to the present special session of the legislature an amendment to the penal code making it a fraud and crime for persons to circulate counterfeit money in the United States which is made redeemable in a foreign country.

City Attorney Nealon said that millions of dollars of counterfeit currency of the Mexican Constitutionalists is being circulated, or attempted to be circulated at El Paso and other border points. He said one American has been detained at El Paso who had in his possession over $500,000 of this bogus currency. The present law, he said, does not cover the case.

The governor has not as yet indicated what he will do in the premises.

The Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

Held at Springfield, Mass., August 22-26, 1914

The 1914 Annual Convention of the American Numismatis Association was called to order by President Duffield in the Convention Auditorium of the magnificent Municipal Building, Springfield, Mass., at 10 a. m., Saturday, August 22, 1914.

After the President delivered his address, which was well received by the members present, an address on "Springfield Numismatics" was delivered by Mr. William C. Stone of Springfield. Mr. Stone's address was more in the nature of a personal talk. It was most entertaining in the information it imparted and manner in which it was delivered. Mr. Stone cited the several instances of various issues of tokens, "shin plasters" of Springfield. Of particular interest was the historical sketch of the Bolen works. Through the courtesy of the younger Mr. Bolen the complete collection of Bolen restrikes, cards, tokens and dies were exhibited.

Mr. Carl C. Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., followed Mr. Stone with an address on "Colonial Coins." Mr. Wurtzbach is a specialist in the American Colonial Coins, and possesses the ability to impart his knowledge. He made an interesting and highly entertaining talk, closing with a beautiful tribute to the State of Massachusetts.

The closing paper of the morning session was read by Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, Canada, on the "Coins of Canada." Mr. McLachlan's paper was deservedly well received and contained a wealth of information on the subject.

The papers read before the Convention will be printed in full in the Official Journal of the Association.

The afternoon of the first Convention day was given over to the installation of exhibits in the Auditorium.

In the evening a supper was tendered the members by the Springfield Coin Club at the Board of Tarde rooms. It was more of a "get-together-meeting," with all present getting better acquainted and paving the way for a more pleasant and intimate future friendship among the membership.

On Sunday, August 23, the morning was given over to the meeting of committees and the Board of Governors. In the afternoon the exhibit of coins in the Auditorium for the public required the presence and the attention of the members, especially those who had exhibitions.

On Monday, August 24, after a short business session, a paper on the "Coins of Mexico" was read by Mr. Farran Zerbe of Tyrone, Pa. And a paper on the "Coins of West Indies," by Mr. Howland Wood of New York.

Mr. Wood's paper told of the very large variety of coinage that was in use in the West Indies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At this time a new coinage was necessary every few years because of the large number of pirates that infested the Spanish main and made occasional land sorties in which they ravaged the seaports. The pirates usually managed to get away with almost all the money in sight and a great deal that had been hidden, so a

new coinage was a frequent, if painful necessity. The general aim seemed to be to make each new coinage as different as possible from those that had preceded it, so that there are thousands of types of West India coins. Each island, too, had a different system of designs. Some of the smaller islands were not able to afford an entirely distinct set of die faces, so they would take the coins of other islands and put upon them some distinguishing mark.

The last paper on the day's program was that by President Duffield on the "Coins of Central America." His paper was a brief history of the coinages made in the various Central American countries. He described particularly the coins of Panama under the Spanish regime. Almost all these coins, even those of smallest denominations, were of gold and silver, because of the lack of the baser metals and the large supply of gold and silver that was to be had in Panama when the entire output of the Peruvian and other mines of the west coast of South America was carried across the isthmus on its way to Spain.

The official photograph was then taken in front of the Auditorium.

The afternoon and evening was spent in a trip to Mount Tom and supper in the Summit House on the mountain. This proved to be the "social event" of the Convention. The trip was made in a special car from the Court House square, and after a short inspection of the Mountain Park, the party ascended the mountain and spent the remaining time of daylight in enjoying the beautiful views to be had from the summit of the mountain. After which a splendid dinner was served in the Summit House.

At the session of Tuesday, August 25, considerable discussion was indulged in by many members on the subject of the place for holding the 1915 Convention.

At the Chicago Convention, 1911, and at Detroit in 1913, San Francisco was decided on as the Convention city for 1915. But as the time drew near for a final decision, many members seemed to have changed their minds regarding San Francisco.

After considerable discussion the matter was finally left open to be decided by the Board of Governors, who are empowered to select the time and place for the Convention. It was also moved that in the event the Convention is not held in San Francisco it should be held at either Washington, D. C., or Pittsburg, Pa.

Following the discussion for the next Convention city, Dr. George P. French of Rochester, N. Y., on behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association, extended a cordial invitation to the American Numismatic Association to hold their 1916 Convention in Rochester.

A paper was read by Mr. S. H. Chapman on the "State and Colonial Coins," and by Mr. Zerbe on "A Better Understanding of the Word 'Numismatics.'" Mr. Zerbe, in his paper pleading for a better definition of the word "numismatics," said that most dictionaries defined the terms as pertaining only to coins, while as a matter of fact, it includes all money, paper as well as metallic. Springfield has an honorable place in the history of the science, he said, for here on June 25, 1777, a meeting of bankers, merchants and other prominent people of the New England colonies was held to devise means for stopping the very common practice of counterfeiting. At that time every one of the revolted colonies was coining its own money and issuing paper certificates.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION 1914.

The Continental Congress was also issuing money. The presence of so many varieties of money resulted in the absence of well-established standards and made the practice of counterfeiting comparatively easy. The Springfield Convention devoted its attention especially to the counterfeiting of paper money, for that was the favorite sort that was imitated. It was decided to adopt a water-mark that would be very difficult to imitate.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Zerbe's paper it was voted to appoint a committee to carry out a scheme for securing a better definition of "Numismatics" in the dictionaries. The following were named as members of the committee: Mr. Zerbe, Dr. T. Louis Comparette of Philadelphia, Pa., and Howland Wood of New York City.

No other nominations for officers having been received, the entire Board of Officers were re-elected. The officers re-elected are as follows: President, F. G. Duffield of Baltimore, Md.; First Vice-President, R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, P. Q.; Second Vice-President, C. H. Shinkle of Pittsburg, Pa.; General Secretary, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; Treasurer, Wynn Hoerner of Lewisburg, Ohio; Librarian, H. H. Yawger of Rochester, N. Y.; Board of of Governors, H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis.; Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio; H. R. Newcomb of Detroit, Mich.; Fred E. Merritt of Rochester, N. Y., and Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass.

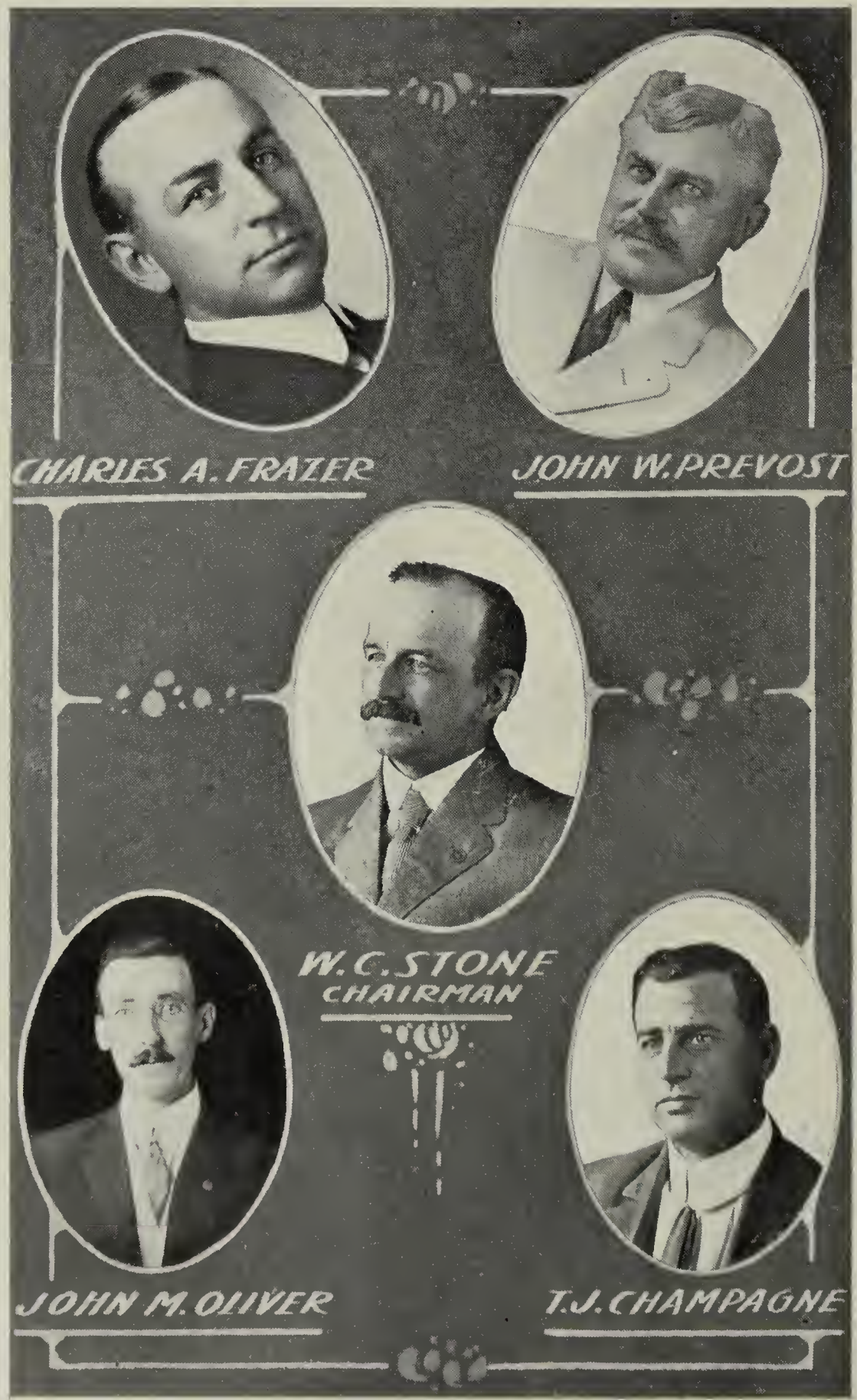
In the afternoon the free exhibition of coins open for the public was well attended.

At 4 p. m. an automobile trip about the city and superbs was tendered the members by the Springfield Coin Club. The trip was well enjoyed by all, as the weather was ideal and offered an excellent opportunity of obtaining a good impression of the size and the many interesting features of Springfield, its parks, the United States Arsenal, etc.

In the evening a trip by boat to Riverside Park was taken by many of the members, and the various amusements at the park was enjoyed by all until a late hour.

At the session of Wednesday, August 26, the committee on ways and means for the increase in membership of the Association with Mr. Carl Wurtzbach as chairman recommended that an associate membership be established at a smaller cost to such members. This is for the purpose to encourage the younger collector to join the Association and thereby increase the benefits and usefulness for which the Association was primarily founded.

The Convention was voted by all as one of the most successful in point of attendance and interest in the history of the Association. The members of the Springfield Coin Club, especially the entertaining committee composed of Mr. W. C. Stone as chairman with Mr. Charles A. Frazier, Mr. John W. Prevost, Mr. John M. Oliver and Mr. T. J. Champagne, did themselves proud in their efforts for the success of the Convention and they certainly deserve all the unstinted praise that was bestowed upon them A number of the Springfield members were always on hand to assist and give information to any of the visiting members. Nothing but praise was heard on all sides for the Springfield Coin Club and the entertainment committee.



THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

To whose untiring efforts is due in a great measure the success of the 1914 Convention

The Convention Attendance

In point of numbers really attending the Convention, the Springfield Convention was the most largely attended Convention in the history of the Association. While a larger number was registered at the New York Convention, this was due to a large number of collectors from New York and vicinity who registered with the Secretary but attended none of the meetings

The "Old Guard" was present as usual—the members who for the past several years have been regularly attending the Convention and their annual gathering are now being looked upon and is enjoyed by them as a "family reunion."

The following members registered with the Secretary. Their names appear in order in which they were registered:

Frank G. Duffield,
W. McLachlan,
Waldo C. Moore,
Judson Brenner,
Carl Wurtzbach,
Howard Newcomb,
Fred E. Merritt,
Edgar H. Adams,
John M. Oliver,
Edgar D. Curtis,
G. L. Tilden,
F. J. Loer,
F. H. Shumway,
J. M. Henderson,
Mrs. J. M. Henderson,
Oscar Engstrom,
L. G. Amberg,
J. Everett Alden,
A. H. Plumb,
M. Marcuson,
Elmer S. Sears,
T. Louis Comparette,
Robert Bird,
Dr. and Mrs. George P. French,
George J. Bauer,
Harry E. Montgomery,
William C. Stone,
Erwin G. Ward,
W. H. Amberg,
S. Hudson Chapman,
Frank Swanstrom,
John W. Prevost,
John E. Morse,
B. M. Mehl,
Harry E. Gray,
Ebenezer Beesley,
C. H. Hinckly,
W. S. Fuller,
George H. Blake,
J. P. Hale Jenkins,
Henry Chapman,
Joseph A. Koeb,
H. H. Yawger,
Farran Zerbe,
N. E. Converse,
George A. Larned,
Wilson C. Emery,
Theophile J. Champagne,
Samuel Thyburg,
F. J. Woolsey,
F. G. Simpson,
Preston C. Pond,
J. T. Kelly,
J. W. Sullivan,
Howland Wood,
Fred Joy,
W. B. Williams,
Thomas L. Elder,
George C. Arnold,
Charles O. Trowbridge,
Victor Morin,
Carl E. W. Welcome,
H. Herbert Clark,
Foster Lardner,
Charles A. Frazer,
A. W. Converse.

Coin Exhibits at the Convention

The following exhibits of coins and currency were made at the Convention It was a very fine representation of the coinage of the world, and it proved of great interest to the numismatists as well as to the public.

By Mr. John E. Morse: Paper money, Fractional Currency and Colonial notes.

Mr. George H. Blake: Oddities in United States Currency and Fractional Currency in sheets.

Mr. Joseph A. Koeb: Medals and dies illustrating the medallic art, together with some beautiful specimens of Mr. Koeb and other medallic artists.

Mr. Farran Zerbe. Rarities in United States Currency; an original autograph check of George Washington.

Mr. Lawrence C. Bolen: The Bolen private collection of tokens, medals and every die of Bolen issues.

Mr. William C. Stone: Springfield Paper money, among which were thirty-three varieties of shin plasters relating to Springfield.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams: A collection of Central and South American coins.

Mr. Judson Brenner: His fine collection of minor United States pattern coins.

Mr. Henry Chapman: United States and foreign gold, ancient and colonial coins, including the Birch Cent.

Mr. S. H. Chapman: All denominations of the United States coinage showing the various types from 1776 to date, including three very choice 1793 Chain cents, an uncirculated 1804 cent.

Mr. F. W. Potter: A set of Swedish Copper Plate money and rare Confederate Currency.

Mr. John W. Prevost: A fine collection of French historical coins and medals.

Mr. F. J. Loer: A 1796 Quarter Eagle; proof cents and half cents; fractional currency; an 1861 D. gold dollar, etc.

Mr. Elmer S. Sears: A fine set of cents; Colonial silver; Boston scrpt, rare gold, including a complete set of gold dollars and $3.00 pieces; encased postage stamps, etc.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan: Series of Canadian coins and tokens, among which was the rare Bridge Token and the unique Probono Publica Bouquet Sous. Rare paper money of early Canadian issue including 1 Shilling note of 1837 by DeChapin Rebellion Currency.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach: A complete set of U. S. gold dollars in uncirculated and proof condition; fine Colonials including the 1776 Dollar; magnificent cents with finest known 1809; Hard Times Tokens.

Dr. J. H. Cornell: Fine early cents and tokens.

Robert Bird: A nearly complete collection of Hard Times Tokens including many rarieties in choice condition.

F. H. Shumway: A collection of Jackson cents, including the number 9 which is the best known specimen silvered. Mr. Shumway also claims that his 105, 118 and 172 are best known.

Mr. George J. Bauer: His collection of beautiful Greek silver coins.

Mr. Howard R. Newcomb: Selections from his collection in silver and copper, all in uncirculated or proof condition.

Dr. George P. French: A portion of his magnificent collection of cents and Hard Times Tokens. Among the cents were the best known specimens of such rarieties as the 1793 periods, a Crosby 6-G; Liberty cap, C. 13-K, which is the only uncirculated specimen known; also a complete set of 1794.

Mr. B. Max Mehl: A general collection of United States and Pioneer gold, including a collection of gold dollars and $3.00 gold pieces with a complete set of the Pikes Peak coins, including the two $20.00 gold pieces.

Important Auction Sale of Coins to be Held October 21, 1914

On Wednesday, October 21, B. Max Mehl will sell at auction the collections of Mr. Paul R. Sunderland of Sunbury, Pa., together with the collection formed by Mr. Harry J. Piel of Ocean Park, Cal., together with other consignments, all of which will make one of the most interesting of recent sales.

There are in all over 1900 lots in the sale, including coins of nearly every series: Ancient, Greek and Roman, foreign gold, silver and copper, and a most representative collection of United States coins and all metals from the half cent to the $50.00 gold piece. Also, a fine collection of Fractional Currency.

The silver dollars include a choice 1794, proof 1836, 1839 and 1858, together with nearly all other dates down to 1904.

The half dollars run from 1794 to date with two of 1797; the excessive 1795 with 3 leaves under wings, and an 1878 San Francisco mint.

The quarter dollars include a brilliant proof 1796. Dimes, an 1804 with many other scarce dates and mints. There is a nice line of cents with an almost uncirculated 1804.

There are a number of the very rare Indian Peace Medals in silver, which were originally given to the Indian Chiefs by the Presidents of the United States.

There is a fine line of foreign gold with specimens of nearly all countries.

In the United States gold series the collection runs from the tiny 25c piece to the $50.00 gold piece. Excepting only the very rarest dates, the gold dollars and $3.00 pieces are complete, together with a fine line of half eagles, among which there is the 1823 and 1834 with motto; some early eagles, including the 1795 and 1797, and brilliant proofs of double eagles and later dates eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles. In all, nearly 500 lots of gold.

Everything is to be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday, October 21, 1914. The catalogues are now ready and should be in the hands of collectors by October 5th. Those who have not yet received the catalogue may have one free of cost by addressing the cataloguer.

B. MAX MEHL, Box 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Earliest European Coins of the Fifteenth Century

Summary of an Address Delivered Before the New York Numismatic Club

By ALBERT R. FREY.

Four years ago at Luray, Va., I was compelled to wait five hours for a train to the North. In order to amuse myself, I discovered there a local museum charging 25 cents admission, and which claimed to have an exhibition of very attractive coins. I discovered that it consisted only of a few battered United States coins, and the usual common French, German, etc., varieties. I also found there a piece of stone from the Pyramids, a bottle alledged to contain water from the River Jordan, a lock of hair of Bonaparte, and wood from the frigate "Constitution." It occurred to me that they might have as well included in their exhibit an original nail from Noah's ark, some shell from the egg of Columbus, and a pit from Washington's cherry tree. All this may seem amusing, but it serves to show the difference between such objects in general, and the safe guards the coin collector has against substitution or fakes, as the devise and date of a coin will generally furnish a proof of its genuineness.

Coins always bear historical or topographical representations, and the later coins bear a date as a distinguishing mark. But such attractive coins as the Roman series, those of Galba, Justinian and Nero are not distinguished by dates, and the novice is compelled to look up the dates of the reigns of these rulers. For that reason, later dated coins appeal more to the beginner.

There were some systems of dating used by the ancients as illustrated by the silver coins of the Ptolemaic Dynasty of Egypt and those of the Seleucid Dynasty of Syria. There are also a few specimens of very early dated European coins, viz., some Moorish-Spanish coins of the eighth and ninth century, and some Swedish coins of the thirteenth century; but dating of coins did not become general until the years between 1400 and 1500, the year 1379 marking the earliest dated groschen.

To fix in our minds this period, it is necessary to look back upon the historic events of that period, such as the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, the struggles between France and England, the civil wars in England, the Expansion of France under Louis Eleventh, the Union of the Scandinavian Kingdoms, the rise of the Low Countries, and also of the House of Hapsburg, the religious revolution of the followers of Huse; the foundation of the Czardom of Russia, the Union of Castile and Aragon; the discovery of America and the passage around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, and of the literary artistic scientific and theological achievements of the period of the renaissance, and of the invention of printing by Guttenberg.

At the beginning of this period the coinage of Europe was in wretched condition, there being hardly any gold, and the currency of the realm con-i-sting in the well known Bracteates, thin brittle uniface and unattractive pieces of silver being the medium of exchange.

The first attempt to improve the coinage was made by Wenceslaus of Bohemia who struck the first Grosso or "Large Coins," and by Louis Ninth, who struck the "Gros Tournois" at Tours.

The latter became a favorite, and was imitated throughout Europe, this well known design showing a castle on the obv. and a cross on the rev. The cross appears in two varieties, the long cross with feet at its bottom, and with inscriptions between the arms of the cross; and the small cross with the inscription around the edge of the coin. The advantage of this coin was that clipping became difficult, as it would necessitate either cutting into the feet of the cross, or into the letters.

In Germany, the Gros Tournois was imitated in the Turnos Groschen; in Poland, in the "Groszi," in Italy in the "Grossao;" and in England in the "Groat." Fractions of these also made their appearance in North Germany, the pfennig, and in South Germany the Kreuzer. Dated coins began to appear, and were of three types. The earliest type was dated with Roman numerals which soon proved very cumbersome, therefore the second type appeared showing only the final figures in Arabic numerals, such as "68" for 1468, "83" for 1483, finally the third type developed showing the full date, as the Thaler of 1477 and the later issues of 1484 and 1486. Gradually the demand grew for larger silver coins as a better medium of exchange, and we then have the Thalers of the Tirol of 1477, 1484 and 1486 and of Saxony of 1500; also the famous Joachims Thaler, the series of Thick Thaler or Dicken, and the Gulden Thalers.

The fifteenth century does not furnish many dated gold coins most of which when dated are excessively rare.

Almost every issue of new coins of that series is characterized by nick names. In this category, we have the "Copper Noses" of Henry Eighth, so called from the fact that as they had a considerable admixture of copper, although supposed to be silver coins, and the silver rubbing off, the nose of the face on the coin would gradually wear through and appear prominent, with a copper lustre.

Similarly we have the "Turnip Coins" of Salzburg, so called after the Turnip in the Coat of Arms, appearing on them; the "schinderling," literally "offall-collector" on account of their miserable execution and being poorly struck; and the gold coins known as "Knackkuchen," so called on account of the trefoil of three shields which they show as a device and which was supposed to resemble certain kind of cakes.

In the course of the ensuing discussion, Mr. Proskey furnished the following interesting information:

> "While the small coins described by Mr. Frey are despised by many collectors, at the same time we must remember that they were of great significance and purchasing power, and in illustration of this let us follow a countryman who came to London at that time to make his purchases. They were as follows: A pair of shoes, 7c; a chicken, 1½c; 25 big cod fish, 10c; cloth for a suit, 9 3-5c per yard; a sheep, 10c; 10 pounds beef, 5c; a bushel rye, 15c.
>
> All this was loaded on his wagon from which he had just sold a load for 12c. These were the prices at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but the happy days came to a conclusion in the next century as prices rose 400 per cent."

Mr. Wood also added some interesting remarks in regard to the dating of coins as follows:

The Arabs dated their coins from the year '77 of their Era, i. e., about 700, and always did so. For some reason, probably owing to scholastic decay counting proved difficult for the Europeans, and although introduced about 1100 the use of Arabic figures did not become general until about 1400. Before this time the very cumbersome Roman figures had always been used.

The system of numbering of the Chinese also is very cumbersome, as they did not omit the terms "100," and "10's" in the same manner in which we do, writing down a separate type indicating the thousands, hundreds and tens. The Japanese method is much simpler and more modern. Europe had no zero until it was introduced by the Arabs. While we use Arabic figures now, the Arabs themselves have now changed and are using different types.

Mr. Wormser called attention to the interesting practice of dating or especially German Coins struck in commemoration of various events, which obtained at later periods beginning with the seventeenth century. It consisted in striking certain letters of the legend of such coins in capitals, the addition of such capitals giving the date of the coin in Roman numerals.

Messrs. Heaton and Valentine also made remarks in connection with the discussion of Mr. Frey's paper.

Money and Currency in the Tenth Century

The Story of Burnt Njal, Etc.

Submitted by J. de LAGERBERG.

The question of money and currency in Iceland, in the tenth century, is one of great difficulty, that difficulty being much increased by the fact that the sums and proportions mentioned in the Sagas and Laws relate to a period at which the currency and the Standards of the tenth century had undergone great changes. In a word, the writers apply the currency and standards of their own age to one which in those respects was widely different. The following are the results of much inquiry into the matter:

In early times there were two standards of value: measure and weight, and two materials to which those standards were adjusted; wadmal or woolen cloth for measure, and **silver for weight.**. (See Note 1.)

First: In the standard of woolen measures the unity was the ell, and its multiples up to a hundred. This hundred being the long hundred of twelve tens, or 120.

(Note 1). Icel Vaomal The word is still alive in Orkney and Shetland; see Jamiesons Dict. sub voc. "Vadmell" and "wadmaal." It was also known, according to Grose, in some parts of England as "Woadmel."

In connection herewith, it is interesting to refer to the Babylonian Clay temple record, recently on exhibition in the American Numismatic Society Cabinet, on which the special interest the same has for Numismatist's is the fact, that on the said tablet record mention in two places was made of **silver by Weight.**—(Idel.)

Wherever the figure C for hundred occurs in the Sagas, this invariably means the long hundred of twelve tens (tolfraett); tin is used to express ten tens. Gudbrandr Vigfuson thinks that the old Icelands ell was only half the length of the English ell of three feet, and he draws this inference from the fact

that English yard-wide cloths and stuffs are called two ells (tvielnt). This, perhaps, is scarcely sufficient evidence as to the old ell; but if it be correct, Skarphedim's leap across Markfleet shrinks from 24 to 18 feet. This standard, which was called that of measure or tale, was the currency of the island in olden times and still exists in Iceland as the National Currency.

(land aurar, talio). All landed property, and goods and chattels are valued in it; and when it is said that such and such a bit of land, or such a herd of cattle, or so much furniture are worth 20, 60, or 80 hundreds, the meaning of the words, and the value of the property, is as well understood as both would have been in Njal's time.

Second: In the standard of weight or silver, the unity was the ounce, eyrir (Pl. aurar) eight of which was made the Mark (Mork) or pound. But as time went on, these two standards were confounded together, and though ells and hundred belonged originally strictly to the woolen standard, or that of measure alone, and ounces (aurar) and Marks (Mork) to that of weight alone, men began to speak of hundred of weighed silver, and of measured or reckoned ounces and marks of woolen. So that, though it was etymologically right only to talk of weighed marks, and measured or reckoned hundreds, and etymologically wrong to talk of weighed hundreds and measured or reckoned marks, still custom and convenience soon broke through etymological rules, and thus we find ounces and marks used to express the Country currency by measure and tale and ells and hundred weighed to express the silver standard.

This confusion between ounces and marks by tale, and ells and hundreds by weight, was worse confounded by the introduction, at a very early time, of foreign minted silver or coin, which of course would be reckoned by tale. In the Tenth Century there seems to have been but one such coin, the penning or Angleo-Saxon penny, of which vast numbers found their way to the north by trade and war. (See Note 2).

It is improbable that there were such coins at the period of which we write as Marks or Ounces, but that, when those sums are mentioned, they were weighed or made up by tale from the coins which we have mentioned. But in those days, silver by tale and silver by weight were one and the same thing.

Having thus explained the two standards of weight and tale, and shown how they became confounded in terms, while remaining in facts, we proceed to inquire what proportion the woolen currency by tale bore to the silver currency by weight. How did the hundred ells by tale stand with regard to the hundred in silver by weight? This naturally varied at different times, but about the year 1000 the proportion was as four to one. According to Gragas four hundreds in woolen, and twenty yards as margin, were then equal to One hundred in Silver, and the passage is so remarkable, that it is worth quotation at length.

(Note 2). According to Munch N. H. I. 799, it is doubtful whether there was any coin struck in Norway before the end of the reign of Hacon's Athelstone's foster child, who died 1960, in fact, it is a question whether there were any coin struck in his reign at all, for one which has been found bearing the name "Hacon" may be ascribed to Earl Hacon. In any case, according to Munch, the number of Norwegian Coins in circulation, if any existed at all, must have been very few, while the quantity of Anglo-Saxon coins found all over the North shows that they must have passed current everywhere. In

latter times the "Ortug," a Norwegian coin, is spoken of as well as the "penning;" the eyrir or ounce contained three Ortugs.

It is there said, Sect. ed. K. B. H. 1856, "At that time when Xtianity came out hither to Iceland, silver was curent in all great dealings. It was to be pale silver, and must stand cutting, and be most part silver, and if it were coined, so coined that sixty pennies made an ounce weighed, and then siiver by tale and silver by weight was all one. A hundred in silver was then reckoned the same as four hundreds and twenty (See Note) ells of wadmal, and then the ounce (of silver) was worth half a mark of wadmal."

It now remains to inquire into the value of these standards respectively in English money.

It appears from the most reliable inquiries, that the value of the Norwegian tyrir or ounce which was the unit of the silver Standard was 4s. 6d. from which it follows that the penny, of which there were to be twenty in an ounce weighed, would be worth nearly two pence three farthing Sterling. As there were eight ounces in a mark, the worth of that weight of silver would be thirty-six shillings. As the Mark or wadmal was equal to a fourth part of the silver-Mark, its value would be nine shillings.

With respect to the value of One hundred in Silver, or four hundred and twenty ells in wadmal, the most reliable researches have shown it to be equal to twenty ounces or Aurar, or two Marks and a half, and consequently its value in English money would be £4-10s. for the Silver hundred.

These would be the values of the eyrir or ounce, mark, and hundred, supposing the purity of the silver to have been equal to that of four standard silver; and there is every reason to believe that this was the case in the tenth century. In the first place, we are actually in a position to test the purity of the silver then current in the North. It was almost all English, and the researches of "Ruding" and others have proved that the Anglo-Saxon coins—however deficient some of them may have been in weight, partly from design and partly from the rude appliances of the Anglo-Saxon Mint—are in fact of the same purity as our Sterling silver, and that our Standard is in fact the same as the Anglo-Saxon standard.

In the next place, we know that Anglo-Saxon coins were carried to Iceland in large quantities. The penny which Grim Goatshoe got from every household for surveying the island, before the Althing was established in the year 929, was no doubt an English penny; the money which Egil brought back to Iceland after the Battle of Brunanburg was Anglo-Saxon money; and so, too, there is little doubt that the—penny or Scatt-penny, which Eyvind Scald-spoiler got, in the reign of Harold Grayfell, from every household in Ireland for his poem in praise of Icelands, and which we are expressly told, was equal to three weighed pennies of a later age, was an Anglo-Saxon penny.

For these reasons, both because we know the exact weight of Silver in the old Norwegian ounce, and because we know that the silver of which it was ordinarly composed was pure, we are inclined to think that the value given above will be found to be correct. It is, however, very evident that the "pale (bleikt) silver" mentioned in the extract from Gragas, "which would bear cutting and be most part silver," was considerably alloyed, and if we actually describe the silver current in the year 1000, and not the gang silfr or log silfr, than the silver of the tenth century must have been worth far less in English

money. As it was to be "most part silver," we may assume that the ounce of this "pale" silver, or law-silver, would be 2s: 6d., in which case the Mark would have been worth only 20 shillings Sterling, the Mark of wadmal only 5 shillings and the hundred in silver or four hundred and twenty ells in wadmal £2: 10s

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

Caligula

37—41 A. D.

[This is the fourth of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The fifth article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

Caius Caesar, youngest son of Germanicus and Agrippina senior, nephew of Tiberius, was born at Antium on August 31 of the year 12 A. D. He was destined for military life and was brought up in camp where he received from the soldiers the nickname Caligula taken from the soldiers' footgear, the caligae, which he wore in common with the legionaries. He succeeded his brother Drusus in the office of augur at the latter's death and at the age of twenty-five mounted the throne. He had been appointed co-heir with the grandson of Tiberius, but was permitted to assume sole authority. The beginning of his reign promised for the Roman people a happy epoch. He was apparently generous and mild, promised to share his authority with the senate, recalled the exiles, pardoned prisoners and remitted taxes. Withal he was voluptious and his licentiousness went so far as to live in incestuous relations with his three sisters, Agrippina, Drusilla and Julia. (See the handsome first bronze coin with the figures of these three women on the reverse). He was married four times in the following rotation: Junia Claudilla, Livia Orestilla, Lollia Paulina and Caesonia.

Eight months after his accession to the throne he fell ill in consequence of his vicious life and this illness is supposed to have weakened his faculties and to have brought out the lower qualities of his nature. His cruelty knew no bounds and it is said of him that he wished the Roman people to have only one head so that he may have struck it off with one blow. His prodigality, too, became insane and he spent the 720 millions of sesterces left by Tirberius in the course of one year. He banished and murdered most of his relatives, confiscated the estates of his victims and amused himself torturing and slaying

his victims while feasting at the dinner table. To gratify his lust and monstrous propensities he robbed and taxed his subjects to the utmost and went so far as to establish in his own palace a brothel patronage of which was solicited by his slaves.

In emulation of Xerxes he built a bridge across the sea from Puteoli to Bajae and celebrated its completion by attracting crowds of people on the middle of it and drowning them from there. His favorite horse was stabled in a marble room of the palace and fed from a marble manger with gilded oats. He made it a member of the college of priests and appointed it consul His megalomania went so far as to declare himself a God and to have temples erected in his honor where sacrifices were offered to him. In order to communicate easier with his fellow deity, Jupiter, he built a bridge from his palace across the forum to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. In the third year of his reign he declared war on the Brittons, but his expedition, having reached the ocean, turned back after the soldiers, at his command, had gathered large numbers of sea shells which he brought back as witnesses of his campaign. At length a conspiracy was formed against him and he was murdered in 41 A. D. by Cherea and Cornelius Sabinus.

The coinage of Caligula is generally of artistic design, especially in the first bronze series and, while not varied much, it is of interesting character. In gold it is somewhat rare, also in silver with his head alone. In the latter two metals his portrait appears with the head of Augustus and in second and third bronze (colonial or Greek Imperial) with heads of Caesonia and Drusilla. The most attractive in design are the three first bronzes with reverses: ADLOCUT COH., AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, IULIA and PIETAS.

New York Numismatic Club

Regular meeting, Friday evening, August 14th, 1914, Park Avenue Hotel.

President Smith presiding. Following members were present:

Belden, Boyd, S. H. Chapman, DeLagerberg, Frey, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Publications received: August number of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

The Treasurer submitted a report as of August 14, 1914.

The Executive Committee reported that at the September meeting, Mr. Frey would exhibit, and address the Club on, "Earliest Dated Coins of the Fifteenth Century," and that at the October meeting, Mr. Wood would address the Club on "Bryan Money."

Mr. DeLagerberg in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee reported that he had received a photograph of the medal issued to commemorate the Baltic Exhibition held at Malmoe from the Secretary of the Exhibition, and he showed a picture of the medal which was under preparation at the present time to commemorate the Norway Jubilee upon which occasion a crown had already been struck and reported by him.

Mr. Swanson in behalf of the Medallic Art Commttee said that the State of New York was issuing a medal in three sizes in commemoration of the Centenary of the Battle of Plattsburg. He exhibited models of both the obv.

and rev. showing the naval battle above the Coat of Arms of the State of New York on the obverse, and the Portraits of Commodore McDonough and General Macob on the reverse.

A very lively and interesting discussion of the paper read by Dr. Burke at the last meeting then took place in which Messrs. Proskey, Frey, Valentine, Swanson, Nangle and Wormser participated. Mr. Proskey made very interesting remarks in connection with the subject of portrait coins and submitted a large number of copies of medals by Pisanello. He also showed pennies with the Portraits of Canute the Dane, Edward the Confessor, and a number of Irish Kings which showed how unreliable portraiture on coins could be as far as likeness was concerned. He also exhibited a double Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, to which Dr. Burke had referred in his address.

The President then extended a hearty welcome to Mr. S. H. Chapman, whose unusual presence at the meeting gave the members present great pleasure. The President also greeted especially Mr. Heaton upon his return from Europe.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining the exhibits, which in addition to those above mentioned, were as follows:

By Mr. S. H. Chapman: An early number of a $500 bill of the Confederate States, 1861, Montgomery, Ala. A $500 bond of the Confederate States, May 1st, 1861, Montgomery, Ala., with 12 coupons attached. A large Austrian Silver Medal of Emperor Joseph I., showing the portraits of the Hapsburg Dynasty.

By Mr. Belden: A coupon of a United States three per cent bonds for the small amount of 15 cents with the portrait of Washington.

By Dr. Valentine: The very rare 1802½ dime, Newlin, No. 3.

By Mr. Kohler: Mexico, 1906, 5 Pesos Gold; 1907, 10 Pesos Gold. Philippines, 1868, 4 Pesos Gold.

A French five franc piece of 1873 in uncirculated condition which from reports had just been put in circulation out of the reserves of the French Treasury, owing to the present war conditions.

By Mr. Swanson: A large plaster cast of an Allegory of the American Social Hygiene Association.

Two tokens in bronze given by the States of Georgia and Alabama in return for contributions to the State funds in aid of the Panama Exhibition showing on the obverse the respective State seals and on the reverse of the Alabama token descriptive lettering and on the Georgia token a figure representing Prosperity.

By Mr. De Lagerberg: Three medals issued by Stefano-Carlo-Johnson of Milan, Italy: In commemoration of the monument of Victor Emanuel II at Rome; by Architect Sacconi. In commemoration of Sculptor Grandi and his work; and upon Verdi the Composer.

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: A 50 cent Spinner note with the autograph signatures of John Allison and John C. New.

A series of Bishop's general storehouse and tithing notes issued at Salt Lake City as follows:

July 1, 1897, 5 cents for merchandise.

April 1, 1898, 5 cents for meat.

October 1, 1906, 5 cents produce and merchandise.

July 1, 1897, 10 cents worth produce and merchandise.
July 1, 1898, 10 cents for merchandise and produce.
July 1, 1895, 10 cents for meat.
July 1, 1897, 25 cents for produce and merchandise.
October 1, 1889, 25 cents for meat.
July 1, 1893, 25 cents for merchandise and produce.
July 1, 1897, $1.00 worth of produce and merchandise.
July 1, 1889, $1.00 for merchandise and produce.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Regular meeting, Friday evening, September 11th, 1914, Park Avenue Hotel. President Smith presiding. The following members were present:

Adams, Armstrong, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Hidden, Imhoff, Jaegg, Kennedy, Nangle, Proskey, Sears, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

There were also present as guest of Mr. Frey, Mr. White, and as guest of Mr. Smith, Mr. Davidson. After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were accepted with some slight corrections.

The Executive Committee recommended J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for election to corresponding membership, and Mr. Ralph was unanimously elected.

The Executive Committee also announced as topic for the October meeting an address by Mr. Wood on Bryan Money, and for the November meeting, paper by Mr. Wormser, on "Historic Side Lights on some Coins of Transsylvania."

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee exhibited the official large size bronze medal struck to commemorate the Plattsburgh Centennial and reported that a bronze medal had been struck to be issued shortly in commemmoration of the Star Spankled Banner Centennial at Baltimore.

Mr Heaton, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, called attention to the badge issued by the Springfield Numismatic Club, which could almost be classed as a medal showing the very splendid group of the municipal buildings at Springfield.

Mr. Heaton also reported a very delightful time at the Springfield Convention.

Mr. De Lagerberg, who was absent to the regret of all the members, reported that he had received through the Department of State at Washington, D. C., official notification from General Commissioner Joswe 'd Caceres, that no medals were struck to commemorate the International Hygiene Exposition held at Lima, Peru, November 2 to December 31, 1913; also that no special medal had been struck by the Rubber Exhibition held in London, but that such a medal had been struck by the Rubber Growers' Association for 1914, of the same design as in 1911.

Mr. De Lagerberg also reported that his son had just returned from Europe with some fine medals which would be the subject of his report at the next meeting.

Mr. Proskey offered the resolution "that the practice of offering any-

thing for sale or putting a price on anything shown at meeting of the Club should be strictly prohibited." The resolution was unanimously carried with the general approval of all members present.

Mr. Boyd presented by proxy through Mr. H. Wood a token of the esteem of the Club to Miss Elizabeth Wood who had arrived on August 14, 1914, the date of the last meeting of the Club with a very appropriate speech of presentation which was gracefully accepted for the recipient by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood called attention to the exhibit of the American Numismatic Society illustrating current topics in the shape of current coins of the war countries, coins of Liege and Kiau Chau, emergency currency of England (10 shillings and one pound), and France (5 francs and 10 francs), and the orders of the war nations.

The President extended the welcome of the Club to the guests of the evening, Messrs. Davidson and White and called for "three claps" from the regulars in honor of the attendance of the less frequent members, Messrs. Jaegg, Hesslein, Sears and Imhoff.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of hearing Mr. A. R. Frey's address. A summary of the ensuing discussion following below.

The address proved extremely interesting, and was very much enjoyed by all the members, and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Frey.

Mr. Frey exhibited a large series of earliest dated European gold and silver coins in illustration of his address, and Mr. Proskey likewise had an interesting series of exhibits in connection with the address of the evening. Other exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Br. Mr. Wood: Two coins of Kiau Chau, ½ and ¼ rupees struck by China for Tibet. Mexico 10 peso gold with head of Hidalgo, emergency paper currency of England, 10 shillings and one pound; France, 5 francs and 10 francs.

By Mr. Blake: The first $1.00 bill ever issued by the United States. It bears the date of 1862, first number, 1, series 1, plate 1, and plate letter A; it was formerly the property of Salmon P. Chase whose portrait it bears.

By Mr. Sears: Territory of Oregon, Oregon Exchange Company $5.00 gold, 1840. Silesia, Ducat, George, Ludwig and Christian.

Br Mr. Swanson: Bronze medal upon the centenary of the founding of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 1814-1914. Obverse, portrait of Adoniram Judson, the first American Baptist Foreign Missionary; reverse, insignia of the Society and inscription.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Regular meeting, Tuesday evening, August 4th, 1914, Hotel Rochester.

Fifty-ninth meeting called to order by President George J. Bauer.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Borradaile, Plumb, Bauer, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, Bostick, Ballard.

Mr. W. H. Amberg acted as temporary secretary, Mr. Yawger being absent.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Upon motion by Mr. Merritt, meeting is to be held September 15, 1914.

Upon motion of Mr. Merritt, a letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Farran

Zerbe for his kind donation of the medals to the R. N. A. and Municipal Museum; and a copy of same be spread on the minutes.

Exhibits: Medal from one of our members engraved by Mr. Koeb commemorating the sinking of the Maine. Issued by the General Committee of the 15th Annual Reunion of the Army of the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, in memory of the deceased comrades. This medal is made from bronze recovered from the Maine and struck by Bastian Bros., of Rochester, N. Y.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, September 15th, 1914.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary pro tem.

Tuesday, September 15th, 1914.

Sixtieth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order. President George J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Koeb, Borradaile.

Dr. French presented our library with a copy of American Numismatic Society Exhibition of U. S. and Colonial coins, held in New York January 17 to February 18, 1914.

Motion made and carried unanimously that the Secretary rite the Springfield Coin Club, thanking them for the many courtesies extended the members of the R. N. A. while in their city attending the 1914 convention.

Members were requested to bring their duplicate half-cent pieces to add to our collection of exhibits at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Publications, etc., received: Lyman H. Low's 178th Sale, Edward Michael Sale, Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Philatelic West.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, October 6th, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Paper Money Long in Use

Paper money—properly guaranteed—is now generally recognized throughout the world as the most satisfactory and convenient form of currency. It is not, however, as is very generally supposed, a comparatively modern idea.

The celebrated traveler, Marco Paulo of Venice, was the first person to announce to Europe the existence of paper money in China under the moguls. It was subsequently introduced by the moguls into Persia, where their notes were called djaou, or djaw, a word evidently derived from the Chinese word schaio, signifying "a want of specie."

The fact of the moguls having in China and Persia made use of paper money has induced the belief that they were the originators of it. But in the history of Tchinghiz-khan and of the mogul dynasty in China, published in the year 1739, the author speaks of the suppression of the paper money, which was in use under the dynasty of the Soung, who reigned in China previous to the moguls, and he also mentions a new species of notes which were substituted for the old in the year 1264.

The original financial speculation of the Chinese ministry to provide for the extraordinary expenditures of the state, which were exceeding the revenues, was in the year 119 B. C. At this period were introduced the phi-pi, or value in skins. These were small pieces of the skin of deer, which were kept in a pen within the palace walls. They were a Chinese square foot in size and were beautifully ornamented with painting and embroidery. The price of those skins was fixed at a sum equal to about $65.

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An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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NOVEMBER, 1914

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

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Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher
301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg
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With The Editor

We are being often asked lately what effect, if any, the war will have on the coin business of this country. While the prosperity of the numismatic business of this country does not depend to any great degree on the condition of the numismatic market of Europe, yet the so-called business depression caused in this country by the war in Europe seemed for a time that it may effect the interest in coins in the United States. But whether or not it is the writer's optimistic trend of thought, we find that the season opened as promising as any of the past few years. Sales of importance are being placed on the market, showing that the owners of valuable collections have confidence in the conditions of the coin market. And above all, the sales already held have all been accorded as very successful. The prices for rarities and other good coins are the same as a year or so ago, with a better demand for the more valuable pieces. At the Sale of Sunderland and Piel Collections, some two hundred buyers were represented, and the bidding on desirable lots was as spirited as ever.

So far, we have been unable to trace any rarities or entire collections which owners are willing to part with below full market value. Such Collections would find a most receptive market with the ready cash waiting at 301 to 304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

As far as we can see, we are going to have the usual business with a little increase here and there depending on the "getability" of the "business getter."

We are pleased to announce that in an early issue of the Numismatic Monthly we will publish an article written by the well known Mr. H. A. Ramsden, F. R. N. S., on the Copper Coins of the Chinese Republic. The article will be illustrated with twenty-six drawings, describing the various issues of the copper coins of the new Republic.

Incidentally we might add that with the next issue—the December number—a large number of subscriptions expire. The subscription price, only fifty cents a year, is small and is often overlooked. Why not renew now? Remittance may be made in unused postage stamps or any other convenient form.

The Gold Coinage of Spanish America

Some Interesting Information About Our Neighbors' Coinages.

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

The average collector does not realize the scarcity of the gold coins of Spanish America. Only those who specialize in this series can realize it. Some of these countries never had a gold coinage, notably Paraguay, Uruguay, Nicaragua and Panama, although trial pieces of 5 and 2 Pesos were struck for Uruguay in 1870. Salavador, in 1892, issued a very few gold coins, in denominations of 2½, 5, 10 and 20. Honduras had a few gold coins struck in denominations of 1 and 5 Pesos in 1883 and in a few of the years following. All of the above mentioned coins are almost unobtainable now. They never went into circulation but were eagerly sought as curios when issued, few reaching the hands of the genuine coin collector. The other Spanish American countries, when they became independent, followed the monetary system of Spain at first and struck the doubloon of 8 Escudos and its divisions, the 4, 2, and 1 Escudos and sometimes the ½ Escudo. This was done by Mexico, Chile, Peru, Bolivia Argentine (when that country was known as the Provinces of the River of the Plata and later as the Argentine Confederation), Colombia, Ecuador and the Republic of Central America which later was dissolved into the present Central American Republics. These coins have for the most part gone to the melting pot, as all of these countries abandoned the old system, fifty years ago or more, most of them adopting the decimal system with the gold peso as the unit. This new system was adopted about the middle of the last century by Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala, the peso being generally worth only about 96 cents. Of these countries Colombia ceased coining gold before 1880 as did also Guatemala, the latter country adopting the silver standard. Mexico reduced the size and weight of their gold coins a few years ago so that the peso had a value of 48½ cents only, and Chile in 1895 reduced the value of the peso to 36½ cents. Peru and Costa Rica abandoned the peso altogether and at the beginning of the present century the first named country adopted the Libra (pound) as the unit of value, while Costa Rica issues now the 5 and 10 Colones. Thus the coins of the second system became obsolete and generally speaking are out of circulation. In Argentine since 1880 the Argentino of 5

Pesos, worth about $4.87, has been coined. Venezuela has been issuing since 1875 the 20 Bolivar gold piece equal in value to the 20 Franc piece of France and Ecuador for the past few years has issued the 10 Sucre piece equal in value to the English Sovereign. These pieces with those of Costa Rica and Peru are not very difficult to secure. The present day issue of Chile and Mexico are very scarce. The older issues of Spanish American gold, especially the larger coins, are seldom carried in stock by coin dealers as the demand for them has been so slight that they do not wish to tie up their capital. Few dealers in Europe are conversant with the comparative rarity of these pieces and the same is true of our dealers in a still greater degree. European collectors in recent years have been paying rather good prices for some of the rarities but nothing in comparison to what the collectors of Brazil, Argentine and Chile pay for the same rarity if issued by their own particular country, but it is probable that more of these rarities are held in Europe than in the countries of issue. The half doubloon of 4 Escudos seems to be the scarcest of all the denominations. A study of the catalogues of auction sales in recent years show 32 varieties of doubloons and only 11 half doubloons which correspond in type, while only 1 half doubloon is shown where there was no doubloon similar in type. While there has been little interest in Spanish American gold coins displayed in the past by general collectors, the same can not be said of the Brazilian or Portugese American gold. These coins seem to have attracted a great many collectors and in consequence, they often appear in sales and are kept in stock by quite a number of dealers, especially in Europe. Good prices are obtained for even those not especially rare and the rarities bring very high prices. None of the Brazilian gold, even of the later issues of the Republic, is common. Depreciated paper currency is the medium of exchange in Brazil, as it is in most of the other South and Central American Republics and in Mexico and consequently in these countries gold is not in evidence, except where it is absolutely necessary in commercial transactions. Then English or other foreign gold is used. Very little, in the English language, has been published concerning the Latin American coins so that it is probably not generally known that the gold ones are scarce or rare, but an effort to secure a fairly good sized collection of them will prove how scarce any of the earlier issues really are. Collectors of ample means should not let pass an opportunity to secure specimens, for in a few years most of them will be very difficult to obtain.

The present war in Europe will probably cause many gold coins to be taken out of collections and used as money. The probabilities are that they will soon be recoined into present day gold pieces. This will mean that there will be a greater numismatic value placed on those that do not reach the melting pot and the Spanish American gold coin will undoubtedly be among those affected.

We acknowledge with thanks clippings from Messrs. C. M. Slade, John H. Hetzel, Harry E. James, E. B. Stevens and S. S. Heal.

Clippings, notes or any information relative to coins or special features of your collection are always welcome and appreciated by the Editor.

Notes on Trade and Monetary Situation in Manchurian Provinces

The unsatisfactory monetary situation, which has been the chief obstacle to the development of foreign trade in this district, is being improved through the increased circulation of the Japanese gold yen (49.8 cents). Importers are now able to base their sales of foreign goods upon a gold standard, thus eliminating the speculative element growing out of the rise and fall of silver. The Yokohama Specie Bank has branches at Antung, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Liaoyang, Mukden, Newchwang, Port Arthur, and Tiehling; and during 1913 the Bank of Chosen opened a branch at Mukden. The note circulation of these banks in the Mukden district amounts to $2,540,000, of which $1,245,000 represents gold notes and $1,295,000 silver notes.

Unless the Chinese Government in the near future is able to redeem the heavy issues of the native banks for which no reserve is held, and to effect a currency reform here that will enable Chinese merchants to obtain loans on good security at reasonable rates, the gold yen will probably become the chief circulating medium. Redemption offices at Changchun and Mukden have been proposed, but it is reported that little progress has been made. J. de L.

The "Lucky Penny" of Denmark

We are pleased to be able to illustrate the "Lucky Pennies" of Denmark, an account of which appeared in the April issue of the Numismatic Monthly, page 54.

The idea of the "Lucky Penny" originated with Postmaster Holbell of Charlottenlund, Denmark, who wished to assist the needy blind, and the proceeds of the sales of these pennies are devoted to the furthrance of their interests by the establishment of hospitals ,etc. The movement has now spread from Denmark to Norway and Sweden. J. de L.

"Bryan Satirical Pieces"

An Address Delivered Before the New York Numismatic Club

By HOWLAND WOOD.

The Bryan campaign medals consist of satirical pieces issued during the first and second Bryan Free Silver Campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The best understanding of these medals can be conveyed by referring to the specimens exhibited. They are not excellent artistically, showing mainly inscriptions referring to the theories of the campaign, and their supposed fallacies. They properly belong to the series of presidential medals which began with Jackson in 1828, but which fell off since the Hayes' campaign when these kind of medals were gradually supplanted by celluloid buttons which, of course, do not belong in the field of Numismatics.

This series of Bryan Medals constitutes a revival in presidential medals. The series can practically be divided into two classes, those that are pro-Bryan, and those that are anti-Bryan, the former of which are few and uninteresting.

The best of these medals were struck by several silversmiths in silver, chiefly in the East by Tiffany and Gorham. A series issued by Jaccard of St. Louis was made by Tiffany, and several other firms struck their own names on these pieces after erasing Gorham's name. Spaulding's series was also made by Gorham.

There was a considerable quantity of the Bryan Satirical pieces struck in the baser metals, mostly of extraordinary size. They were issued in various cities of both the middle West and East, in Chicago, Ohio, Worcester and Milwaukee. A man named Tibbetts of Ohio claimed to be the first one to make these medals, and issued a small one giving the denomination of five cents, with the intention to sell it for five cents, which, however, was later changed to a dime. He wanted to have his idea patented, but was unable to do so.

Another specimen was made of Aluminum octagonal in shape and shows a copy of the head of Liberty of the silver dollar. The publisher tried to have it patented in Washington, but the issue was seized as being an imitation of the United States dollar.

Tiffany's issues show the name on the edge, those of Jaccard which are similar show no name.

In regard to the base metal issues the best executed were published by Moise in San Francisco; they occur in all possible metals, and alloys, brass, tin, lead, iron, aluminum, white metal, copper and one even of sheet iron. These were frequently cast, and as they became more desirable for coin collections in later years, there have been many recent imitations which can easily be distinguished owing to their faulty and poor casting.

Only one type of the entire series shows a portrait of Bryan, in the caricature of a clown. There are also a series of dimes, with humorous inscriptions such as "One Dam," "United Snakes of America," there is also a series of large imitation dollars in base metal carrying the line "In God we trust for the other 47c."

The Famous Nygren Collection to be Sold at Auction

Mr. Arthur C. Nygren of San Francisco, who specialized in the United States silver and Pioneer gold coins, has decided to dispose of his magnificent collection of Silver coins in order to devote his interests to his collection of Pioneer gold. He placed his entire collection of silver coins with B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, who will offer the entire Collection at auction without reserve on Monday, November 30th, 1914.

This Collection while very complete in the United States series of all mints, is famous for its gneral splendid condition, especially that of the rarities including a number of the finest known specimens.

Beginning with one of the finest 1794 Dollars, it contains the Dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839 in brilliant proof, the 1851, 1852 and 1858, with choice early dates and proofs of later dates: A brilliant proof 1883 S. an 1886 Uncirculated S. mint: A very fine 1871, an uncirculated 1872 CC., together with an uncirculated 1885 CC.

Both varieties of the 1796 are included among the half dollars, as is also one of the finest 1797. The balance of Half Dollars are extremely fine to brilliant proof condition: A proof 1878 S: A nearly uncirculated 1871 CC. and an 1873 CC. without arrows.

The Quarter Dollars are practically complete including the 1823, 1853 no arrows; an uncirculated 1849 O, very fine 1857 and 1859 S.

Dimes: A proof of 1796; an uncirculated 1802: 1804, etc. An uncirculated 1858 S. an 1870 S: A brilliant semi-proof 1884 S and fine 1872 and 1873 CC.

The Half Dimes with two or three exceptions are complete. The early dates being in choice condition, together with a set of the S. mint Half Dimes of which nearly all are uncirculated.

There are also some duplicate gold coins, among which is the excessively rare Half Eagle of 1827; Quarter Eagles of 1845 O and 1852 D; some gold dollars etc.

The catalogue has been issued with fine half tone plates on which are illustrated the rarest pieces of the collection. These catalogues are now ready for distribution and may be had without cost from the cataloguer, B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

Spurious "Villa Currency" Traced

Following the issue of Paper Currency by General Villa, the Mexican Constitutionalists Chief, a large quantity of counterfeits of the Currency was circulated on the borders of Texas and Mexico.

The following excerpt from a Fort Worth paper of October 27th, gives further information regarding the case.

A. G. McMath, alias C. A. Jackson, who is understood here to be a resident of El Paso, was indicted by the grand jury Wednesday for the forgery of Mexican Constitutionalist currency in connection with the issue of alleged spurious bills printed in this city last spring. McMath is now under arrest at El Paso, according to information received by Sheriff Rea. Sheriff Peyte J. Edwards of El Paso said in his message that McMath desired to make bond there. Judge Buck thereupon fixed his bond at $750 in each of the eight cases against him.

McMath is alleged to be the man who brought here from El Paso the plates from which a large amount of Mexican Constitutionalist currency was printed at a local plant. He had the money shipped to him at Clint, Texas, under the name of Jackson. It is now alleged that that currency was forged. Eight indictments were returned against McMath, covering the different denominations of bills included in the alleged spurious issue.

Immediately after the issuance of the real currency of the Villa government in the state of Chihuahua, Northern Mexico and Southern Texas were flooded with counterfeits of that issue. The matter has been investigated by grand juries at El Paso several times without result and has been under consideration by the grand jury here for several weeks.

Chilean Issue of Treasury Notes

(Vice Consul Aldis B. Easterling, Valparaiso).

The European war crisis is causing certain financial stringencies here which the government is preparing to meet by issuing 20,000,000 pesos in notes or vales on the Treasury. These are issued to the national banks for one year without interest and are protected by bonds from the mortgaging institutions, the banks being required to pay 3 per cent interest on commissions and collections from debtors. It is believed that this will relieve any difficult financial situation. (The average valuation of the Chilean paper peso for the three months, April, May, and June, 1914, according to the Director of the Mint of the United States, was approximately 20.6 cents gold). J. de L.

Currency System in New Greek Territories

By royal decree of August 3, 1914, the monetary system of Old Greece and all laws, royal decrees, and international conventions relating to same have been extended to all Greek occupied territory save Crete. In conformance with this law the legal mediums of exchange in the occupied territories are now threfold—Greek Government currency, notes of the Greek National Bank, and Turkish currency. J. de L.

President Wilson Receives First Medal of New York Bazaar

New York, October 23.—President Wilson at 8 o'clock October 22, at the White House in Washington pressed a button which, with connections at the Grand Central Palace in New York, started the United States Mint, installed at one end of the great exhibition hall, and the Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market for the benefit of the war sufferers was opened.

The first product turned out by the mint was a beautiful gold medal the size of a $20 gold piece with the head of the President on one side and the words, "Woodrow Wilson, Neutrality, Humanity." On the other side were the words, "American Red Cross Bazaar, New York, October 22-31. Relief Fund for Soldiers, Women and Children. Grand Central Palace." This medal was taken by E. P. V. Ritter, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange, and a member of the committee of men aids to the women in charge of the bazaar, who started with it for Washington, where he will present it to the President.

Reproductions of the medal, looking like gold, but not quite as heavy, were struck off for bazaar souvenirs, and they were sold at ten cents apiece. An out-of-town man gave a special order for a thousand of them. The mold is in charge of five mint men from Philadelphia. J. de L.

A Die-Variety of the Boroughbridge 17th Century Token

On the occasion of the excursion to Boroughbridge and Aldborough by the members of the Halifax Antiquarian Society, I exhibited two varieties of

Francis Calvert's farthing tokens. The one from which this rubbing is taken has a lozenge-shaped border. The other has the border consisting of a number of straight strokes, and the stars have a solid center. Those on the other specimen show a small central hole. Neither Boyne nor Williamson refer to a die variety. The one illustrated in 'Boyne's Yorkshire Tokens" has the lozenge-shaped marks and small central holes.

Halifax, Yorkshire. S. H. HAMER.

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

Claudius I.

41—54 A. D.

[This is the fifth of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The sixth article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

Tiberius Claudius Drusus, son of Nero Claudius Drusus, stepson of Augustus, and Antonia, was born in Lyons, Province of Gaul, in 10 B. C.. Not endowed by nature with good health and being kept in continuous fear of his life by his relatives and attendants, his education was much neglected and he was largely cared for by women and freedmen. He was supposed to be weak-minded and it was this fact which probably saved him from the persecution and cruelty of Caligula. Claudius, however, had sufficient ambition to acquire in privacy some learning. He studied history and Greek and is said to have written some volumes. None of his works have been preserved and posterity, therefore, has no means of judging his literary or mental qualities. That he never developed a strong character is well known. He was of mild disposition and the cruelties practiced by his notorious wife Messalina in concert with the two freedmen Narcissus and Pallas in consequence of a conspiracy against his life cannot be properly laid at his door.

At the time of the assassination of Caligula he was found hidden in an obscure corner of the palace where he had concealed himself in fear of sharing that tyrant's fate. The praetorians, however, carried him forth, proclaimed him emperor and compelled his recognition by the senate and citizens many of whom had hoped for the re-establishment of the Republic after the death of Caligula. He rewarded the praetorians and the army for their loyalty to him and thereby established really that military despotism of the Praetorian guard which played such an important part under the succeeding emperors.

Among the more noted acts of his reign may be cited the abolishment of the law of Lèse majesté, the amnesty of exiles and, especially, the construction of the two aqueducts, one of which is known as the famous AQUA CLAUDIA, and which conducted to the capital its supply of drinking water. The latter works gave occupation to 30,000 laborers for eleven years. Of military expeditions there were but few under his reign, the only noteworthy

one being a campaign against the Britons by one of his generals who advanced in their country as far as the Thames. This event is commemorated on several coins.

Claudius was married four times. First to Claudia Urgulanilla by whom he had Drusus and Claudia; second to Aelia Petina, the fruit of which was Antonia; third to Messalina, by whom he became the father of Octavia and Britanicus and whom he caused to be executed on account of her infamous life, and fourth to Agrippina, sister of Caligula. The latter induced him to adopt her own son Nero and finally poisoned the emperor in 54 A. D. in order to secure the succession for him.

The coinage of Claudius is numerous and varied in all metals. His silver medallions of Roman mintage are the rarest. Gold, with the exception of quinarii, is quite common, but scarcer when restored by Trajan. There are scarce reverses in the class of denarii and many of these are plated, especially those with reverses DE BRITANN and PACI AUGUSTI. First and second bronze of Claudius have been restored by Titus and Domitian and these command better prices than the contemporary pieces. His head appears on coins with that of Caligula in silver and second bronze (Greek), with Britanicus in small bronze (Greek), with Messalina in small bronze (colonial) and with Agrippina in gold and silver. The first bronze coins of Claudius are generally struck on large flans and are frequently of great beauty. The most interesting specimen of his reign is probably the silver medallion of Roman mintage with the reverse DE BRITTANIS and showing the emperor in a triumphal quadriga.

The Currency Problem in Mexico

The Rebels Mould Crude Dollars.

Mexican money at this time is in an odd state as to the current value of paper and coins, and the currency and coins in circulation. There are at this time four kinds of Mexican money circulating—Federal paper and coins and rebel paper and coins.

According to L. A. Blochman, president of the Blochman Commercial & Savings Bank, which specializes in handling Mexican exchanges and which is the official representative of the Huerta government in handling funds on the Pacific coast, the current rate of exchange on Mexican dollars is from 42 to 43 cents for the coin and 32 cents for the paper. For rebel coin the same price is paid, while rebel paper money sells at but 10 cents below that of the Huerta government, or 22 cents.

Coin Scarce.

Another odd feature of the current money situation in Mexico is that the coin, having actual tangible value, is going out of circulation, being hoarded, while the paper is the generally current medium of exchange.

This leaves the merchants in Mexico unable to obtain enough small coins to make change to carry on business.

To meet this situation, the Mexicans both Federal and rebel, are issuing

fiat money in script, or paper, to meet this demand. Specimens of this money are now in San Diego. It is equivalent to the "shinplasters" current in this country during the Civil war.

Some of this, issued by the state of Sonora, is printed at the establishment of an American plant operated under the name of C. D. Taylor & Sons in Guaymas. Among Americans, this currency is called "tailormade" money. The script is Federal money and bears the imprint of the "Provisional State of Sonora."

Discussing the Mexican money current situation, Mr. Blochman made the following statement to The Union last night:

"Gresham's law to the effect that bad money invariably drives out of circulation good money is now being demonstrated in Mexico. The Gresham law means that if there are two mediums of exchange, or money, in circulation, the less valuable of these will become current while the other is hoarded.

"The operation of the law is shown by the fact that today there is practically no coin in circulation in Mexico. Currency, in the form of bank notes and fiat money, exists almost wholly as the medium of exchange. So closely have the coins been hoarded that merchants in Mexico lack sufficient small change with which to transact business. To meet this lack in current medium of exchange, various expedients are being resorted to. One is the issue of temporary paper currency in amounts of five cents upward, by the various states in Mexico. This is termed fiat money because it is made legal tender simply because of the fiat, or law, which authorizes it. This money does not represent actual value, and is not based on specie and contains no promise of redemption.

"Another way of meeting this lack in small money is that plan now being worked out at Ensenada, under the direction of the Yunte Miento, which includes the cities of Ensenada, Mexicali, Tijuana and Tecate.

Issues Fiat Money.

"This plan calls for the issue of $2000 in currency of denominations ranging from 5 to 50 cents. This small currency will be issued against $2000 in currency of large denominations to secure it. The plan provides practically for fiat money.

"The rebels have also issued a silver dollar. This is unique as a matter of coinage. The dollar is made by pouring melted raw bullion, taken from the mines, into a sand mould. This mould is made by making the original impression on the sand with a Mexican dollar as issued by the government.

"The rough silver dollar from the sand mould is smoothed somewhat by the use of a file. Though rough-looking, this dollar of the rebel sand mould is really worth more than the Mexican dollar, because it is made from the bullion taken from the concentrates of the mines. This means the dollar carries about twenty-five cents in gold, which the rebels separate from the silver concentrates as obtained from the raw mine bullion."

Issuing fiat script or other kinds of money is a practice which has been resorted to for centuries in times of war. Specimens of this sort of money have been collected by Mr. Blochman, who has paper money dating back to 1792. A perfect specimen is that issued at the siege of Mayence in the south

of France. This is dated May, 1793. The paper dated 1792 is issued by the Republic of France, under the law of October 24 of that year. This is in denominations of from $50 to $125. The watermark of the republic is seen through the paper used. That issued at Mayence during the siege of the city ranges from five cents to $15 in denomination.

His Antique Specimens.

Another interesting specimen of fiat money is that issued in Venice by the Garibaldi rebels in 1848. This ranges in denomination from 20 cents to $1. It is legalized with the Seal of the Doges, the official seal of the government of Venice. A relic of the days of Louis Kossuth is the script specimen issued by the Hungarian rebels in 1852. This was made payable after the second year of the establishment of the government the rebels were fighting to set up. Another piece of this sort of paper money is that issued by the Cuban rebels in 1869 during the first revolution. The amounts are from fifty cents to five dollars. The official imprint and backing of this money is that of The Republic of Cuba.

—San Diego Union.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 6, 1914.

Sixty-first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President George J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, Borradaile.

Mr. Merritt reported that fourteen different dates of half-cents had been turned in to add to our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. It was decided to again request members to dig up their duplicate half-cents and bring them to the next meeting, when it is hoped to have one piece of each series and as many different dates as possible.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, brought up the question of our third anniversary medal, stating that he would like more time to do this work in, and suggested that we have the medal ready by the first of the year, instead of along in March or later. Motion made and carried that the President appoint a committee to proceed with this work and arrange to assist Mr. Koeb in every way. The President appointed the same Committee as last year—Mr. Koeb, Chairman; Mr. Ballard and Mr. King.

A committee from the Rochester Philatelic Society, composed of Messrs. Richardson, Hadley, Albright and Ottley, was present with request that we appoint a Committee to meet them with regard to renting a room in some down-town office building, that would be accessible at any time to members of both Associations, each to bear one-half of the expense. The matter was discussed at some length and it seemed to be the general opinion of our members that as we are so well satisfied with our present arrangement, it would not be policy for us to change at present. The President appointed Messrs. Merritt, King, French and Yawger as a Committee to meet the Philatelic Committee.

Publications and catalogues received: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly, Philatelic West, Edward Michael's Sale October 24, 1914; Empire Stamp Company Auction Sales, October 19-20, 1914.

Meeting adjourned to October 20, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Tuesday, October 20, 1914.

Sixty-second meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Wooley, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Koeb, Putnam, Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt reported that four different half-cents had been turned in towards our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Mr. Harold exhibited an 1823 Unc. cent, also an 1899, in fine condition.

Mr. Borradaile had on display a line of his coin trays, which he can make in any size or quantity.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, November 3, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club

Friday Evening, October 9, 1914, Park Avenue Hotel.

President Smith presiding. The following members were present:

Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Wood and Wormser; also Mr. Thomas O. Mabbott, as guest of Mr. Wood.

After the roll call, the minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Secretary reported the receipt, and read letter of acceptance of Mr. J. E. Ralph as corresponding member.

The Secretary also requested all members of the Club to furnish names of any friends and collectors who might become interested in meetings and activities of the Club for the purpose of putting their names on the mailing list.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of one magazine.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject of the November meeting would be a paper by Mr. Wormser on "Historical Side Lights on Some Coins of Transylvania."

Mr. Heaton in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee exhibited photographs both of the interior and exterior of the Municipal Buildings at the Springfield Convention, and also the Convention Badge.

He also showed a medal which had been given him thirty years ago when he went up in a balloon at Nice.

Mr. Swanson reported that a medal was about to be issued by the Kings County Historical Society to commemorate the Long Island Tercentenary, and exhibited an impression of this medal showing a sailing vessel and the heads of an Indian and Dutch settler.

A report was read from Mr. de Lagerberg, who was absent, stating that

the Swedish Government had recently issued a new one krone coin, and that the Spanish Mint was considering the issue of gold, silver and nickel coins.

He also exhibited a medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Finnish Art Guild showing on the obv. youth and on the rev. a beautiful wreath within which appears the inscription both in Swedish and Finnish. The medal is designed by Wikström.

He also exhibited the recently issued Masonic Badge of Passaic Lodge No. 67 F. & A. M. upon its fiftieth anniversary June 30th, 1914.

The election of a Nominating Committee of three for the purpose of nominating officers for the year 1915 was next in order.

Messrs. Kennedy and Kohler were appointed as Tellers, and Messrs. Nagle, Swanson and Dr. Valentine, the latter as Chairman, were unanimously elected, the Secretary casting one ballot.

Reading of papers was then in order, and the members followed with great interest Mr. Howlands Woods' address, "On Bryan Money."

In connection with his address, Mr. Wood exhibited eighty different varieties of Bryan Money, and Mr. Boyd in connection with this subject exhibited eight specimens.

A rising vote of thanks for his interesting address was then extended to Mr. Wood.

The President extended the welcome of the Club to the guest of the evening, Mr. Mabbott.

Other exhibits beside those already mentioned were as follows:

By Mr. Belden: United States Service Medals of the Indian Wars, and the Spanish American War.

By Mr. Wormser: A number of German Gold Coins, and Thalers.

By Mr. Heaton: A set of German "Spielmarken" somewhat resembling European Coins of the 19th Century, also the cross of the Legion of Honor during the Bourbon reign showing the head of Henry IV.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Chicago Numismatic Society

The 128th monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their room at 1622 Masonic Temple, President J. T. Kelly in the chair. The following ten members were present: Holmes, Jonas, Merrill, Baker, Kelly, Edw. Michael, Loer, Verkler, Ripstra and Mueller. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The resignation of B. H. Saxton was accepted. Action on the resignation of A. C. Magnus was referred to next meeting. Mr. H. E. Owen, 101 North Jefferson street, was elected to active membership. After a lively discussion, President Kelly appointed Messrs. Mitchell Baker and Ernest Jonas a special entertainment committee to serve for the balance of the year. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet again Friday, October 2, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

Prices Realized at the Sale of the Sunderland and Piel Collections

The following are some of the prices realized for the principal coins in the Sale of the Sunderland and Piel Collections held by B. Max Mehl on October 21st, 1914:

England, James I. Laurel.....$12.50
Edward VII. Complete Gold Set... 46.00
France, 1856, 100 Francs..... 20.65
Russia, 1828, 3 Roubles, Platinum... 25.00
China, Gold Token on birth of Republic 16.25
California, 1851, $50.00 Octagonal. Very good 147.00
Calif. 1853, $20.00. Assay Office..... 24.50
1854 Kellogg & Co. $20.00..... 25.00
Utah, 1860, Mormon $5.00. Good.... 32.25
Colo. 1860, $20.00. Copper Pattern... 18.00
U. S. $10.00, 1795. Very fine..... 32.50
1797 $10.00. Extremely fine 20.00
1795 $5.00. Extremely fine 30.00
1804 $5.00. Large date 10.00
1805 $5.00 . ..... 9.00
1812 $5.00. About Unc. 11.00
1823 $5.00. Very fine 41.00
1834 $5.00. With E Pluribus Unum. Fine. 58.00
$3.00 1854 D. Mint. Very fine 60.00
$2.50 1802 Very fine 23.00
$2.50 1806 over '04. Very good..... 35.00
$2.50 1808 Fine 30.00
$2.50 1830 Ex. Fine 20.00
$2.50 1845 New Orleans mint. V. F.. 50.00
$2.50 1853 D. mint. V. F. 32.00
$2.50 1854 D. mint. Fine 45.00
1865 Gold Dollar 28.00
1867 Gold Dollar 15.00
1875 Gold Dollar. Fine 55.00
1876 Gold Dollar 7.25
1877 Gold Dollar 6.00
1854 Gold Dollar. D mint. Solder on Rev. 5.50
1856 Gold Dollar. D. mint. Fine.... 80.00
1857 Gold Dollar. D mint 9.80
$1.00 Silver, 1794. Very good..... 66.00
1798 Small Eagle 6.25
1801 Very fine 5.25
1836 Proof 15.00
1858 Proof 36.00
1795 Half Dollar, 3 leaves under wings 22.50
1797 Half Dollar. Very good..... 32.00
1815 Half Dollar. Extremely fine... 10.00
1861 Confederate Restrike Half Dol. 8.50
1796 Quarter Dol. Proof..... 44.00
1871 Quarter Dol. CC mint. Good.. 5.55
1873 Dime. CC mint. V. Fair..... 4.50
1860 Half Dime. Stars..... 6.75
1853 Half Dime. O mint. Without arrows. V. G. 5.75
$4.00 Gold. 1879 Proof..... 85.00
1872 Pattern $2.50 A-W 1230..... 15.00
1852 Ring Dollar. Silver..... 10.25
1838 Half Dollar. Flying Eagle..... 23.25
1838 Half Dollar. Pattern, standing cagle 15.00
1875 20c Pattern. Silver. A-W 1435. 25.00
1883 Five Cents, pattern, A-W 1692. 15.00
U. S. A. Bar Cent. Fine..... 6.00
1793 Cent. Crosby 9-I..... 15.75
1795 Cent. Plain edge. V. F. 8.00
1804 Cent. Extremely fine..... 71.00
1839 Silver Dollar. V. F. 36.00
Canada, Nova Scotia, B. 895. V. G.. 2.70
Canada. Breton, 899. Fine..... 3.35
U. S. Fractional Currency. Sheet of 25 3c notes..... 12.25

The Sale contained 1923 lots. A Price List, showing the amounts realized for each lot may be had for only fifty cents by addressing B. Max Mehl, P. O. Box 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

The New

Mexican Constitutionalist or Rebel Coins, For Sale

The silver coins were struck from "confiscated" bullion, and it is said that these coins contain parts of gold. The 2 centavo pieces were coined from the trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway. It was necessary to suspend operations on this line.

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GENERAL SECRETARY

LEWISBURG, OHIO

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An Illustrated Numismatic Journal

Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
B. MAX MEHL
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, U. S. A.

B. Max Mehl

Extends Hearty Greetings for Christmas
and Best Wishes for Your
Happiness in the
New Year

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

An Illustrated Journal Devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money

Original contributions from those interested in Numismatics solicited and liberally paid for. Newspaper and magazine clippings pertaining to Numismatics thankfully received.

B. MAX MEHL, Editor and Publisher

301-304 Flatiron Building, Fort Worth, Texas

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, J. de Lagerberg

Subscription Price in United States and Canada, 50 cents a year; Foreign $1.00

Vol. V. FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DECEMBER, 1914 No. 12

With The Editor

It is customary at the close of the year and the last issue of a publication, to review our efforts of the year and to give the usual promises for the year to come.

We will dispense with the formality at this time, as those who are familiar with the publication of the Numismatic Journal will readily conceive that the fact that the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY is now embarking on its sixth year is sufficient achievement in itself.

Of course, this success is due only to the generous support of the numismatists of the country. This we appreciate with all our sincerity. And our "promises for the coming year" are only that we will endeavor as unremittingly as ever before to prove worthy of your continued support, and to maintain the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY as the "biggest fifty-cents worth on the numismatic market."

Here is our heartiest good wishes to all for a Happy and Prosperous "Nineteen Fifteen."

B. MAX MEHL.

A Word About Your Renewal

You are notified on the envelope and a renewal card is enclosed in the last issue of your subscription. Please renew promptly so that you will not miss a single number, as we are usually unable to supply back numbers, and those that we have cost 10c to 25c each. The subscription price for 1915 will remain at only fifty cents a year.

Another Important Collection on the Market

Among the really important sales of the present season, one of the few that will stand out prominently will be the Collection of Mr. C. R. Stephens of Moline, Illinois. Mr. Stephens placed his entire collection with B. Max Mehl, who will offer it at auction in January.

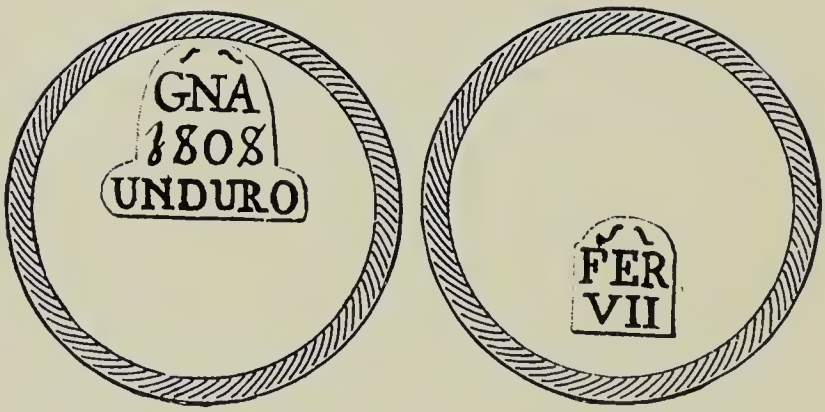
Among the rarities in this collection, there is one of the very few known complete sets of the Pikes Peak gold coins, including the exceedingly rare $20.00 of 1860 with view of Pikes Peak.

A detailed announcement will appear later. Catalogue with fine plates will be distributed free. Advance information and requests for catalogues may be had by addressing the cataloguer, B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.

The Seige Coin of Gerona

Written for MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY

By H. A. GRAY.



Between Barcolna and the French boundary there is but one place of great interest. That is Gerona, only a town in size, but one of the most picturesque and fascinating places in Spain. It is not on the sea, but about twenty miles inland on the River Ter. Less than 20,000 people live in Gerona, but it has played a proud part in history, and the cathedral and some of the fortifications are hardly surpassed in any of the great cities of Spain. The older section of the town occupies a slope of the hills which rise behind into mountains; the newer part stands on a plain. There is little of interest m this modern Gerona, but the old town with its dilapidated fortifications, its stupendous cathedral and its fortifications on the hilltops, is a place where one may wander for days without exhausting all the charms of the sleepy town. The cathedral is one of the finest in Spain. It stands on the site of a former church was used as a mesque by the Moors and which was rebuilt after their expulsion in 1015. The present building was completed in the 15th century and is a specimen of Gothic architecture that is hardly surpassed in Spain. The nave is the widest pointed vault in any Christian country, being 73 feet from side to side. The bridges which span the river remind the traveler of those at Florence. They lure one to visit them at night when the moon is shining on them faintly, casting dim shadows that recall the mighty past of the now unimportant town.

Gerona is the ancient Gerunda, a city where it is said, St. Paul and St. James first rested when they came to Spain. It was in the hands of the Moors long before they conquered the majority of the southern cities of Spain, so long ago that Charnemagne drove out the invaders in 85. They retook it, however, 10 years later and not until 1015 were they finally expelled. It has been besieged no less than 25 times, a record nearly as formidable as that of Gibralter, and has yielded only four times. The most memorable siege was in 1808-9 when an army of 35,000 French soldiers, under Augereau, greatly outnumbering the garrison, camped before it for over seven months. They finally captured the city, but not until they had fired 20.000 bombs and 60,000 cannon balls and their loss was estimated at 15,000 killed.

It was during the latter siege that the coin illustrated above was pro-

duced. It is on a large planchet, having the appearance of being hammered. The milled border is hand tooled. If it contains any silver, it is of a very low standard.

Obv., in a sunken panel, "GNA-1808-UNDURO," in three lines. Rev., also in a sunken panel, but of a different shape, "FER-VII" in two lines; edge is plain and rough.

Coppers Entering Saskatoon, Saskatchwan, Canada

Pennies have always been scorned by Western Canadians, and are little used. When Eaton's opened up the big store in Winnipeg a year ago they introduced the copper to that city, but west of Manitoba the copper is still a novelty. The story of its entrance into the financial field of Saskatoon is interesting. Here it is:

"Only in a couple of the larger stores is copper money used as yet in this city. The lowest general currency is five cents. Over a year ago, the Board of Trade made a strong effort to secure the general introduction of the copper which, however, was greeted with ridicule. Now, however, the City Council has taken the mattter in hand, and as a commencement, imported a carload of new cents from Winnipeg. In future, odd cents will be given at the city hall when they are called for in the change of those paying taxes, etc. The banks will probably follow suit later; then the stores, and finally, the copper shall have established itself permanently. It appealed to the council as rather an anachronism that during quiet times the five cent piece should be the lowest medium of exchange. It is felt that the innovation will have some beneficial effect upon the cost of living."

Notes on Mintage of Peru

The Government of Peru, by a resolution dated August 27, 1914, authorized the national mint, for a period of 30 days, to coin in soles ($0.48) and half-soles ($0.24) any silver that is brought to the mint by individuals, charging only 10 per cent for coining the silver, the government reserving the right to increase the rate for coinage and costs after a period of 30 days.

This commendable measure was probably taken to alleviate to some small degree the unfortunate financial stress in which the country finds itself at the present time, due largely to the temporary closing of all the principal banks of the country, which has had the effect of decreasing the circulation of silver coin and causing the withdrawal of considerable coin from general circulation.

J. de L.

Speaking about renewals, it is gratifying to note the large number of renewals we have already received, even before our "first call" for renewals appeared. Many of them are for two years.

Historic Side Lights on Some Coins of Transylvania

An Address Delivered Before the New York Numismatic Club

By MORITZ WORMSER.

Mr. President, Members of the New York Numismatic Club:

A very few of you here this evening are likely to have heard much about Transylvania or to have been particularly interested in the coins of this country. Situated in a corner of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it has escaped national fame, until only during the last few months, we have occasionally heard of this part of the Austrian Monarchy as having been invaded, or its boundaries at least having been crossed by the invading Russian armies.

Although comparatively unknown in a historic sense, this small country to one who has taken the trouble to investigate it, presents a most absorbing history, and a series of coins which are attractive, varied and of considerable historical as well as Numismatic interest. Especially picturesque is the appearance of the portraits on these coins, showing as they do the elaborate costume, characterized by national features, which appear in the dress of the inhabitants even today.

The name "Transylvania" is the officially latinized name for the country, the "Land beyond the Forest," referring to the wooded mountains which surround it on all sides. The German name is "Siebenburgen" for which there are two explanations the usual and probably correct one, as it corresponds with the representation on the coat of arms, refers to the seven castles or burgs, which formed the original settlements of the so-called Saxons: Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, Schassburg; the other derivation from Cibin—castles or settlements on the Cibin River, which is not very likely.

Even today, Transylvania has preserved its medieval aspect; the towns having many old walls, towers and churches, their highest eminence crowned with fortified castles, and the inhabitants preserving many of their ancient customs, institutions and dress. It is a country rich in historical relics, and often there are finds of hidden treasures which were confided to hiding places during the turbulent war times of older days. There is a good story of the village of Heltau and its Church. This was struck by lightning and seriously damged in 1794, and there was no money available for the repairs. The Pastor and the Elders were helpless, but the old Church warden offered to reveal a hiding place of the hidden church treasure which had been handed down to him by his predecessor. A moveable panel was found behind the center one of these wooden chairs. Inside was found an iron door, into which a rusty old key fitted. This led to a small vault paved with brick, one of which was marked with a cross. Under it was found a wooden chest, containing the silver treasure of the Church, as well as a bag of silver and gold coins from the time of the Bathory's. It was necessary to use only part of this treasure to defray these expenses and the remainder was put back, when at a much later time in this century it was again recovered and used up.

The collecting of coins of Transylvania has been a favorite subject with

specialists who collect coins of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, but two collections whose catalogues have been of especial assistance to me and which, owing to their completeness and the scholarliness of their cataloguers deserve special mention, have been that of Count Szechenyi catalogued by John Nepomuk C. M. Denis as early as 1807 and which can be read at our Public Library, the other the Montenuovo Collection which was dispersed at auction in 1880, by the firm of Adolph Hess Nachf of Frankfurt, Germany, but not until first it had been deservedly perpetuated in an exhaustive and excellent catalogue.

Before proceeding further into my subject, it will be best to give you a summary of the exhibit which Mr. Frey and myself have here this evening, and which of course, merely touches on the surface the large and rich series of Transylvanian coins. Upon my arrival here this evening, I have been pleasantly surprised and gratified at the fine series of coins of Transylvania which Messrs. Proskey and Imhoff have brought with them, and which are supplementing very nicely the omissions of Mr. Frey's and my own tribute.

The following is a chronological and descriptive list of the coins exhibited here this evening by Mr. Frey and myself:

1. Ducat of Sigismund Bathory, 1592, Nagybanya, Obv. Holy Virgin and Child, Rev. St. Ladislaus standing to left, below small shield with three tusks.

2. Ducat of Sigismund Bathory, 1597. Description is same, excepting that St. Ladislaus is standing to the Right, the date 1597 appears in the inscription, and in the Rev. field appears the letters N. B. for Nagybanya.

3. Thaler of Sigismund Bathory, 1599 Nagybanya Mint, obv. Bust in Armor holding Kalpag, to the R. in field, small Maltese Cross, Rev., Crowned Coat of Arms showing three wolves tusks, this being the Bathory arms. Inscr. shows "Prince of Holy Roman Empire," and the initials N. B. for Nagybanya.

4. Ducat of Andreas Bathory 1599, obv. Bust in Clerical Garb full face holding Bishops staff., rev., shield with three wolves tusks surmounted by Cardinals hat. Letters N. B. for Nagybanya Mint.—Inscription: Andreas. Miser. Div. Cardin. Tr. Mol. Et. Val. Prince, Episc. Varmiens. Sic. Com. 1599. Note that instead of calling himself ruler, "by the Grace of God," he claims to be so "through divine pity."

5. Ducat of Hermanstadt, 1613, struck in commemoration of this City's Homage to Gabriel Bethlen, Obv. Inscr. in six lines: referring to the coronation under prosperous auspices. On a plain shield below a crown, the crossed swords of Hermannstadt over a triangle with hearts in the corners, and the lettters Ci-Bi. (Cibiniensis for Hermannsadt.)

6. Ducat of Gabriel Bethlen 1621 struck at Kremnitz obv. Bust to the right, holding Sceptre. Initials K. B. for Kremnitz. rev. Holy Virgin holding infant, upon small Hungarian shield. Inscr. refers to his being "elected King of Hungary, etc."

7. Ducat of Gabriel Bethlen 1622. Same descr.

8. Ducat of George Rakoczi 1644. Same descr. as following.

9. Ducat of George Rakoczi 1646 Bust to right holding Sceptre rev. eagle holding sword striding to the left, this being the Rakoczi family insignia, "aquila," above line, below seven castles; initials A. I. for Alba Iulia (Weissenburg).

10. Ducat of Achtius Barczai, struck at Clausenburg, 1659; Bust to right holding Sceptre; rev. crowned coat of arms, showing half eagle, sun and crescent, and seven castles of Transylvania; and are holding swords transfied by arrow, being the shield of the family of Barczay, small letters C. V. (for Colos-Var).

11. Michael Apafi Ducat 1662. Hermannstadt Mint. obv. half length to R. holding Kalpag Rev. Elaborate crowned arms of Transylvania, with center shield of family of Apafi; below, the shield of Hermannstadt, showing the triangle and the crossed swords.

12. Thaler Michael Apafi 1681 struck at A. I. Weissenburg, obv. Knee length figure to right holding Sceptre, rev., crowned coat of arms showing the seven castles, the sun and crescent and the half eagle of Transylvania, and the small centre shield of Apafi, a helmet transfixed by a sword.

13. Ducat of Emerich Tokoli showing double eagle and surmounted by two helmets from which spring two lions.

14. Ducat of Charles VI struck for Transylvania 1738. Rev., Double Eagle with Transylvania Center shield. Obv., Laureated Head of Emperor to R.

15. Ducat of Maria Theresa struck for Transylvania 1761.; obv., Bust of Empress to R. Rev., Same as before.

This very small sample list of exhibits will show you the variety of mints which must seem surprising for such a small country, and in addition to these there are quite a few more in Mess. Proskeys and Imhoff's exhibits, namely those of Fogaras (A. F.—Arcis Fogarasiensis) Mediasch, (M. C.—Megyes Civitas), Schaessburg and Kronstadt (C. B.—Civitas Brassovia.)

In reference to the mint of Alba Julia the old Roman City, later Weissenburg—; the name of this city was later changed to Karlsburg, named after Emperor Charles VI, in whose reign it was converted into a strong fortress. In connection with Nagybanya and its mint, it is interesting to note that very rich mines of precious metals are located near this city, and that in fact Transylvauia is very rich in such products. This may account for the very comprehensive gold coinage of this country, small though it is, and the frequency of issues of 10 ducat pieces which have been struck by nearly everyone of its rulers,—and as a reminder let me tell you that a 10 ducat piece is a gold piece the size of a thaler, as you can see in the specimen shown. In fact, in passing I want to mention that one ruler, Michael Apafi, in 1677 struck a 100 ducat piece, in two copies only, one of which was given as a present to Emperor Leopold and is in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna.

I have here a sketch map which will give you a clearer idea of the exact location of Transylvania in the S. E. Cor. of Austria Hungary bordering on what today are Bulgaria and Rumania, and if you consider this situation for a moment, it will be clear to you that Transylvania for many centuries formed the pioneer state of western civilization as well as the buffer state between the East and the West, between Turkey and Austria.

Transylvania was originally part of the Roman Province of Dacia and after the collapse of the Roman Empire was exposed to the inroads and invasions of every succeeding horde of conquerors which rolled from the East to the West. Thus it was successively settled by the Goths, Huns and a number of other nationalities, and then the Bulgarians, Magyars and Kumanes.

King Ladislaus I of Hungary in the 11th century subjected the Kumanes and annexed the country which is now Transylvania to Hungary.

It was during this period that undoubtedly one of the three nationalities which for a time, were the only ones enjoying political rights in Transylvania was settled there. These were the Szekler who are descendants of the Magyar race, and whose name literally means "Guardians of the Frontier," which sufficiently explains the purpose of their settlement in Transylvania.

Our coins show this element of the population, for the sun and crescent of the coat of arms which we have already described is the symbol of this race. All the coins refer to the title of the prince of Transylvania as counts of the Szekler, "Comes Siculorum."

The second important element of the population consists of the so-called "Saxons," a pure German race which had been called to Transylvania in the 12th century when Hungary was ruled by Geisa II. They came from Flanders, and the Rhein countries, and some probably also from the Saxon lands for the purpose of colonizing and establishing German culture in these fertile but uncultivated frontier lands. They later constituted the Burgher class in the political make-up of the country.

The third one of the three recognized nationalities are the Hungarians, a large stream of whom had gradually filtered into the country to live side by side with the other two, especially during the many years that Transylvania was joined to Hungary. These constituted principally the estate of the Nobles.

Outside of other minor, racial elements, there is still a fourth very important one, which, however, has only in the last two centuries achieved such importance and then caused considerable internal strife. This is the Wallachian, or Rumanian element, descendants of the old Roman legions and an admixture of later invaders.

Another interesting incident in the colonization of Transylvania occurred under King Andrew I of Hungary who called in the Knights of the Teutonic Order in the first half of the 13th century and gave them possession of the so-called "Burzenland," a part of Transylvania where they might carry on war against, oppress and convert, the heathen Kumanes. The order succeeded, but grew so independent in its success, that it attempted to turn over its lands in direct allegiance to the Pope, ignoring the overlordship of the King of ungary. The latter of course could not permit this, and deprived the Tutonic order of its lands in Transylvania, driving it out of these possessions.

Transylvania suffered from the invasion of the Mongols in 1241, and that of the Turks in 1391, but as a rule it enjoyed internal peace and order under the rule, and as a part of the lands, of the Hungarian Kings. In 1824 Kind Andrew II granted to the Saxons of Transylvania their Golden Charter, and among his successors was King Matthew whose rule was so benevolent that upon his death his subjects said "The King is dead, and dead now is justice."

Transylvania owes its existence as a separate state to the invasion of the Turks which in the battle of Mohacs 1526 destroyed the Kingdom of Hungary. Its independence began in 1535 and finally ended in 1713, and this is the period which is roughly covered by our coins this evening

Johann Zapolyra, a Transylvania noble made common cause with the invading Turks, and as a reward was made King of Hungary, and received

Transylvania as vassal of the Sultan. It had been agreed however that after Zapolyas' death Hungary should revert to Emperor Ferdinand, and as this stipulation was not observed, restless conditions continued in Transylvania, until finally Stephen Bathory in 1571 was elected Prince of Transylvania by the Estates. He had the honor in 1576 to be elected King of Poland, so that his brother Christopher Bathory was designated as his successor with the title of "Vaiwoda." These were the first princes of this noble family which was destined to give a number of rulers to the elective throne of Transylvania. The next ruler of this family was Sigismund Bathori, shown in our exhibit who introduced the order of the Jesuits and in order to rid himself of the Turkish sovereignty entered into a treaty of alliance with Emperor Rudolph II in 1595. Sigismund was to receive the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a knight of the Golden Fleece; and Transylvania, parts of Hungary, Moldavia and Wallachy—whose Vaiwoda had rebelled against the Turks and desired the protection of Sigismund, were to be ceded to Sigismund for life. If he were to die without heir, these provinces were to be joined to Hungary at such time. He was also to receive in marriage the hands of a princess of the Throne of Hapsburg, and as a result married Mary Christine, daughter of Duke Charles of Styria. Supported by the Emperor he waged successful wars against the Turks, and penetrated into Wallachy, as far as Tergovitz. In 1597 he resigned his Transylvania throne for the Duchy of Oppeline in Silesia and an annual pension of 50,000 ducats, ceding Transylvania to Rudolph in accordance with his treaty. But dissatisfied with this arrangement and vacillating and undecided as he was, he returned the following year, to resume his rule over Transylvania. In 1599 he sent his wife, Princess Christine, back to Styria, and on February 18th turned the reins of government over to his cousin, Andrew Cardinal Bishop of Ermeland,—this latter being situated in Prussia and subject to Poland. Andrew's reign lasted only until October 30th of that year, as he was decisively beaten by the Imperial General George Basta in the "Pass of the Red Tower," and was subsequently assassinated. Thus his rule lasted only seven months, and his coins of which we have a ducat on exhibition, are very rare. In fact neither Montenuovo nor Szechenyi possess one, and Denis in his catalogue states that coins of this ruler are unknown. Kohler on the other hand in the "Ducaten Cabinet" described this coin. A gold coin, as well as a thaler are known also, which were struck by the Vaiwoda Michael the Brave who helped in the defeat of Andrew.

In 1601, Sigismund returned to avenge the murder of Andrew, and was re-elected Prince of Transylvania by the Diet. But as the Emperor did not approve of this election and as the Imperial army under George Basta lent emphasis to the Emperor's wishes, Sigismund was finally compelled to abdicate and to retire to Prague where he continued to live and enjoy his pension until 1613.

These and the following years were years of misery and utter despair for Transylvania. The City of Hermannstadt even issued medals upon the frightful conditions obtaining, owing to the devastations of the Imperial, Turkish, Wallachian armies, and their camp follower, the plague. The Austrians were finally compelled to retreat, and Stephen Boczkai followed, but ruled only 3 years, to be followed by Sigismund Rackoczi for only one year. The last of

the Bathorys, Gabriel Bathory followed him, after being elected by the Estates; he ruled with such cruelty that he was called "Transylvania's pestilence," and the Turks gave him the epithet "Madman," Gabriel's armies had to stand siege in the City of Hermannstadt in 1611 while he himself laid siege to the City of Kronstadt in 1612, which was bravely defended by Michael Weiss, to which sieges several coins bear witness. Bethlen Gabor, or as he is better known Gabriel Bethlen called in the assistance of the Turks, calling to the atttention of the Sultan Bathory's cruel misrule. A large Turkish army came to the rescue, and Gabriel Bathory was assassinated at Grosswardein in 1613.

Gabriel Bethlen was elected as successor, and upon his succession the ducat shown here was struck by the City of Hermannstadt. Gabriel Bathory had said of the City of Hermannstadt that "He who will make himself Master of Transylvania, must have the Keys of Hermannstadt in his Pocket." I wish to call attention to this ducat, which shows prominently the coat of arms of Hermannstadt, two crossed swords. This refers to the legend that there the Saxons under Count Herman gave their vows of allegiance to King Geisa over two swords driven crosswise into the ground which are represented therefore in the City's arms.

Gabriel Bethlen remained at the helm of Transylvania from 1613 until his death in 1629, and managed to navigate the ship of state through the turbulent waves of the Thirty Years War with a firm hand, establishing what might be called the "Golden Age" of Transylvania.

We have already seen that he had established himself with the aid of the Turks, and when the beginnings of the 30 Years War broke out in 1618, they soon found him espousing the cause of the Protestants, he invaded the Hungarian lands of the Emperor, penetrated far into them, and was elected King of Hungary. On the coins shown here tonight this explains the legend "Electus Hungarians, etc., Rex," the Hungarian shield, as well as the fact that these coins came from the Kremnitz mint, which as you know, is not in Transylvania, but in Hungary. What strikes me rather as an anomaly on these coins in the picture of the Holy Virgin, in spite of the fact that they were struck by a Protestant prince fighting in behalf of his religion—or at least nominally doing so,—and it proves the occasional preponderance of type rather than thought in the design of coins, the Madonna evidently surviving from the coins of Sigismund Bathory. Gabriel Bethlen waged war against the Emperor three times, but proved rather a faithless ally, as he always allowed himself to be pacified by the cession of some small slices of Hungary and Silesia. He married Katherine of Brandenburg, a Protestant princess, and the last years of his life were devoted to the pursuits of peace and the furtherance of its blessings in his lands, industry, arts and commerce flourishing in Transylvania. Upon his death, he was generous enough to leave 47,000 Thalers for the establishment of the academy at Weissenburg.

After a short interval of internal dissension, the estates in 1631, elected George Rakoczi I as prince, and he also succeeded in establishing for Transylvania a place in international history and politics by joining France and Sweden in 1643 in their war upon Austria. He thereby secured further parts of Hungary for his domains, and the title of Prince of the Holy Roman

Empire as well as religious privileges for the Protestants of Hungary. He is represented by a number of coins tonight.

In 1648 upon his death, he was succeeded by his son George Rakoczi II who had the misfortune to be too ambitious, and against the wishes of Turkey, allied himself to the Swedes, and attacked Poland with a strong army. He was badly defeated, and the Sultan, to punish him for his disregard of his wishes, attempted to compel him to abdicate.

A large army of Turks and Wallachians over-ran Transylvania, in order to put on the throne the proteges of the Sultan, first Fran Rhedey, and then Achatius Barczay, whose ducat and Thalers are shown here. The latter's reign was short-lived from 1658-1660, and rested mainly on the Turkish arms and armies. Rakoczy was defeated by Achatius Barcsay at Clausenburg and died in 1660 as the result of a wound received in this battle. But Barczay in his turn was not supported by the Estates, and after a defeat was compelled to resign in favor of the candidate of the Estates, Johann Kemeny, who took no chances and had Barczay assassinated or executed. One of his Thalers is shown by Mr. Proskey. Johann Kemeny fared no better, as the Sultan could not sanction his election and in spite of the aid of Imperial auxiliaries, he was defeated by the Turks at Gross-Alisch, and fell in this battle.

The Turks then decided that it was time to establish a stronger man on the throne of Transylvania, and Michael Tpafi, son of a judge or Mayor of Hermannstadt, was elected by the Estates in 1661. There is a story connected with his election, as follows: The Sultan instructed his vizier, Ali Pasha, that a ruler must be found, and this clever vizier picked up the first big man he found in the market-place at Maros Vasarhely, thinking that he could fill the place. The man proved to be only a butcher who lacked confidence in himself and his ability to make good, but he offered to take the Pasha to the right man. With a retinue of 500 horsemen, they rode to Apafi's castle at Malmburg, and proclaimed him regent at Maros Vasarhely.

Michael Apafi ruled the land successfully and with a strong hand, (there are quite a number of his coins here tonight), and he even piloted the country through the wars between the Emperor and the Turks during which the Turks laid siege to Vienna in 1683. He himself had to take part in this siege on the side of the Turks, and was rewarded by the Sultan with the promise of the succession as prince of Transylvania for his son. But the Imperial arms proved victorious over the Turks, and the strong places of Transylvania were conquered and occupied by the Emperor's armies. This compelled Apafi and the Estates of Transylvania in 1688, to recognize the sovereignty of Austria and to agree to the ultimate absorption of Transylvania into Hungary.

Michael Apafi died in 1690, and his son, Michael II, who was not yet of age, was supported by the Austrians as candidate. The Turks, however, set up Emmerich Tokoly (see the ducat in our exhibit), who was accepted by the diet of the Estates in September, 1690, as prince of Transylvania. His rule only lasted until the end of this same year when he was driven out by the Imperial Troops, under Ludwig of Baden and compelled to retire into Wallachy. His career as a soldier of fortune, however, is sufficiently picturesque to be considered by us briefly: He was the son of an Hungarian nobleman who had taken part in a conspiracy against Emperor Leopold I, had been besieged in his castle and died. Emmerich Tokoly escaped to

Transylvania, was protected by Michael Apafi and made general over troops sent into Hungary. This was the period of the Turkish campaign against Vienna, during which Tokoly was made King of Hungary. Together with Kara Mustapha, he was in command of the Turkish army before Vienna, but later in 1685 was accused of treason, put in chains and taken before the Sultan at Adrianople. He was restored to favor, however, and with an army of 900 Turkish troops invaded Hungary again in 1686. It is interesting to note here that Christian nobles fought on the side of the Turks. In fact that in Hungary the Turks appeared as the supporters of Protestantism, while the Emperor sought to exterminate it among the Hungarian nobles in the most ruthless manner.

This invasion of Hungary failed, and Tokoly was defeated at Grosswardein by the Austrian General Heusler in 1688; after the Sultan had set him up as Prince of Transylvania in 1689, he had an army of 16,000 men at his command and defeated Heusler in turn at Zernest in 1689. His official election as Prince of Transylvania as we already saw, took place in 1690, but his reign soon came to an end. He took part in all further campaigns of the Turks against the Emperor and remained a close adviser of the Sultan. Exiled and banished by the Emperor he passed the rest of his days in Turkish Territory, mainly in Constantinople where he enjoyed rich lands and a good pension, and died highly honored in 1705.

Though not shown here tonight, it is interesting, in connection with Tokoly's career, to mention three medals that refer to his fate. One of these shows the portrait of Tokoly and a rearing horse with its keeper prostrate on the ground, the second one a different portrait, and the Count falling from a high cliff, thrown over by an eagle. The third one is struck on one side only, and shows the two conjoined heads of Kara Mustapha and Tokoly, with the legend "Quod Mihi, id tibi continget, "My fate shall be thine." This refers to the fact that Kara Mustapha suffered, as he fell into disfavor with the Sultan and was strangled at Belgrade by his orders, after he had predicted the same fate for his old companion in arms, Tokoli, but as we saw, Tokoli lived to a good old age to give the laugh to Mustapha's prophecy.

Now to come back briefly to the story of Transylvania, Emperor Leopol prevailed upon Michael Apafi II to abdicate in his favor, and by the so-called Leopoldinian Diploma in 1691 guaranteed to Transylvania and its Estates all its ancient rights and liberties, especially its ancient religious liberties, in consideration of his recognition as sovereign. This Austrian Sovereignty was finally recognized also by the Porte in the peace treaty of Carloditz.

Hereafter the coins of Transylvania are merely those of the Emperors of Austria, giving all their titles, but struck at the respective mints of Transylvania, and showing the Transylvania center shield on the Imperial Eagle, and giving prominence to the title of "Princeps Transylvaniae." Some of these Austrian coins for Transylvania are also shown here this evening.

To be historically exact, there are further independent Transylvania coins, due to the rebellion of Francis Rakoczi, the leader of the Hungarian Malcontents from 1704-1711, who re-established Transylvanian independence for a few brief years.

But hereafter Transylvania ceased to exist as an independent national entity, and its coins are really Austrian coins.

I was afraid that my talk would be based only on the very smallest of exhibitors, and to be quite personal, I was only going to show you four coins whose recent acquisition caused me to look up their history somewhat, and is responsible for inflicting this lengthy discussion on you. Then I received quite some assistance from Mr. Frey by the offer of his exhibit and with the aid of the very wonderful exhibits of Messrs. Imhoff and Proskey you really have a very fair idea of the entire coinage of Transylvania. There is also a very good series of Transylvanian coins at the Society which I hope you will remember something of the history of the rulers, shown on them, who after such valiant deeds and fights for their crown against Turkey and Emperor have finally came to rest in the cases of the Society and in the cabinets of hobby-riding numismatists.

MORITZ WORMSER,
Secretary.

An Interesting Open Meeting Held by the American Numismatic Society

An open meeting was held at the building of the American Numismatic Society on November 2nd in connection with the very interesting exhibit of Siege & Necessity Coins which is now being held by the Society.

The numerous coins relating to sieges and wars included in this exhibit are made up from the collections of the society itself, Mr. Imhoff, Mr. N. Vreeland, Mr. A. R. Frey, Mr. David Proskey, Mr. F. G. Duffield and Mr. Rudolph Kohler.

They cover nearly all the wars in all parts of the world since siege coins have been in existence, and form a subject of most popular interest.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Henry R. Drowne, who in his opening remarks pointed out to the very good sized gathering of ladies and gentlemen, members of the society and their guests, the timeliness of the subject set aside for the evening's consideration, and how intimately connected with the subject of the many wars of history in all the lands of Europe these necessity coins were.

Mr. Wood then addressed the society on "Earlier Siege Coins," and his address made special reference to the several issues of Italian, French and Dutch countries.

Mr. Wormser then addressed the society on the subject of "Siege & Necessity Coins from the 16th to the 18th Century, in German lands," tracing the history of Germany as illustrated in these coins, with special reference to those shown in the exhibition.

Mr. Belden delivered an address on this class of coins struck in England, while Mr. Frey read a paper on the many sieges of the City of Antwerp, and the coins struck during these sieges.

Mr. Herbert Nicklewitz concluded the addresses of the evening by a paper on Necessity Money issued in Austria, Transylvania and Poland, especially referring to some Transylvanian issues as well as the siege of Danzig in 1577. Informal remarks were made in connection with the subject by Messrs. Heaton and Proskey.

Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome

Especially written for Mehl's Numismatic Monthly

By SIGMUND KRAUSZ

Illustrated from Authentic Coins of the Period in the Collection of the Author.

Nero

54—68 A. D.

[This is the sixth of a series of twelve articles on the Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome. The seventh article will appear in next month's issue.—Ed.]

L. Domitius Nero, son of C. D. Ahenobarbus and the younger Agrippina, was born at Antium in 37 A. D. His mother later married the Emperor Claudius, who adopted Nero, at which occasion he was given the title of Germanicus and his name changed to Nero Claudius Drusus Caesar. He succeeded to the throne of his stepfather in 54 A. D. instead of Brittanicus, the legitimate son of Claudius, at the instigation of his mother and with the assistance of the Praetorian guards. The influence of Agrippina and his own weak and sensual character destroyed the promising seed which his tutor, Seneca, had implanted in him, and from the moderation of his early reign he soon fell into debauchery and tryanny. He poisoned Brittanicus and in 59 A. D. also caused the death of his mother. The senate, on this occasion, went so far in its servility as to congratulate the matricide.

Soon after this act insurrections broke out in various parts of the empire and conditions, in general, at the capital were not much better. The people became disgusted with the emperor, and his best friends, among them Seneca, withdrew from his court. He spent his time in debauchery and tried to court the favor of the people by his lavish entertainments and the circus. In July, 64 A. D., a great conflagration destroyed the larger part of Rome, and the emperor was accused of having caused the catastrophe, which he is said to have watched from a distance while reciting verses from the Iliad pertaining to the burning of Troy. At any rate, he put the blame on the Christians and instigated a relentless persecution of the new religious sect. He then rebuilt the city with the greatest splendor.

Instead of paying attention to government affairs, he sought distinction as a poet, artist, actor, musician and charioteer in the arena. A conspiracy against him, in 65 A. D., ended in failure and led to the death of Seneca and the execution and banishment of scores of high-minded and patriotic citizens. In 67 A. D. he paid a visit to Greece at the invitation of the Greek cities and,

one year later, the legions of Spain and Gaul revolted against his government. Their insurrection was soon followed by that of the Praetorians who had made him emperor and who now proclaimed the old general Galba ruler of the empire. The senate, until then his subservient tool, declared him an enemy of his country, and when he heard of this, he fled from Rome to the house of one of his freedmen near the city, where he killed himself on June 11, 68 A. D.

Newer historical research has attempted to whitewash Nero of some of his enormities, but enough remains to make him one of the worst tyrants ever called upon to rule over a people. With the death of Nero perished the hereditary principle instituted by Augustus, and the line of the Julian Caesars became extinguished.

Nero was consul five times, imperator eleven times and held the tribunitian power during all the fourteen years of his reign. With the exception of the eleventh and fourteenth they all appear on his coins. For beauty, variety and number of issues the coinage of Nero is one of the most remarkable in the numismatic annals of the Roman empire. Rarest of the regular coins are the gold and silver quinarii. There are some fine bronze medaillons and silver medaillons struck outside of Rome. In the series of first bronzes are many beautiful reverse designs such as the DECURSIO, ANNONA AUGUSTI CERES, ROMA, ADLOCUT COH. and others showing different monuments and buildings. There is also an interesting series of M. B. and S. B. The numerous Contorniati of Nero must, however, be ascribed to a much later period, as has been definitely proven by numismatists. His denarii are rarely found in the best condition and in this respect differ much from the rest of his coinage.

New York Numismatic Club

Friday Evening, November 13, 1914, Park Avenue Hotel.

President Smith presiding. The following members were present:

Adams, Armstrong, Belden, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey Heaton, Hesslein, Higgins, Imhoff, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; and Mr. Sanford Saltus as guest.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved with a correction to the effect that among the exhibits, were also about twenty pieces of Bryan money shown by Mr. Proskey.

The Nominating Committee then made its report putting in nomination the following ticket: For President, Elliott F. Smith; for Vice President, A. R Frey; for Secretary and Treasurer, Moritz Wormer; for Executive Committee, F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman, T. L. Elder, D. W. Valentine, E. H. Adams; for Publication Committee, E. H. Adams, G. H. Blake, D. W. Valentine; for Membership Committee, Daniel Kennedy, Chairman, C. H. Imhoff, R. Kohler, D. Proskey, J. W. Scott; for Medallic Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, J. DeLagerberg, A. G. Heaton, E. T. Newell, Dr. G. F. Kunz

The Secretary also reported and read the receipt of a lettter from Signor Mario Lanfranco, Direcor of the Royal Mint in Rome accepting his election as corresponding member.

The Secretary further reported and read communication received advising

the Club of the issue of medals commemorating the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Executive Committee reported the subject for the January meeting to be an address by Mr. Elder, "A Plea for American Token Collecting;" and no set subject for the next meeting except the election of officers.

Mr. DeLagerberg in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee reported and exhibited the following medals:

Sweden, Boudetaget's Medal struck in commemoration of the recent patriotic demonstrations by the Swedish peasants.

The Lucky Pennies of Sweden and Denmark previously mentioned.

The Olympic Games Decoration given by Sweden in connection with the fifth Olympiad at Stockholm 1912 (by courtesy of Mr. Charles Johansen).

By Mr. Frey: A Lincoln Medal in aluminium struck some years ago in commemoration of the New York Numismatic Club giving the names of the charter members on the rev.

Mr. Higgins addressed the Club in connection with the new subject in which he was interested, symbolism, this being especially prominent in connection with coins. He referred to the fact that Mr. DeLagerberg had showed a coin with a seven-pointed star which was rather unusual, and had reference to the squaring of the circle.

Mr. Higgins also offered a resolution to the consideration of the Club which after some discussion was referred to the Executive Committee for future and further action.

The President then welcomed with pleasure the guest of the evening, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and Mr. Saltus replied with a few interesting remarks on the difficulties of a small and social Club of Coin Collectors, comparing our Club to the Coin Club of London.

Among the exhibits of the evening was one by Mr. Julius Guttag, showing the new German two-mark, and the Dutch two and one-half gulden notes, both being emergency paper money, and also two types of the Swiss 5 Franc notes of 1913 and 1914.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Moritz Wormser on "Historic Side Lights on Some Coins of Transylvania."

After the address a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wormser.

Mr. Frey and Mr. Proskey also made some remarks in connection with the subject of the evening.

In connection with the subject of Transylvania, Messrs. Frey and Wormser.

Mr. Frey and Mr. Proskey also made some remarks in connection with the subject of the evening.

In connection with the subject of Transylvania, Messrs. Frey and Wormser exhibited a number of coins which are described in the address, and the following series of Transylvanian coins were also exhibited:

By Mr. Proskey: Sigismund Bathory Thalers 1590 and 1594; Gabriel Bathory, Nagybanya Ducat 1613; Gabriel Bethlen, Weissenburg Ducat 1620; Gabriel Bethlen, Thaler 1627; Georg Rakozi I Nagybanya Tharler, 1649; Achatius Barcsay Cronstadt Necessity Thaler 1660; Johann Kemeny, Clausenburg Thaler, 1661; Michael Apafi, Hexagonal Thaler Klippe; Michael Apafi, Hermannstadt, 1663; Michael Apafi, Cronstadt "Zwolfer" (Groschen of 12

denarii), 1673; Michael Apafi, Fogaras Ducat, 1684; Chas. VI, one-half Thaler struck for Transylvania, 1726; Maria Theresa Ducat for Transylvania, 1763; One Greschl 1764 and 1765; 10 Kr. Maria Theresa 1765 struck for Transylvania; Hermannstadt small silver coin, struck to commemorate homage to Archduke Ferdinand 1837.

By Mr. Imhoff: Johann I Zapolya, Clausenburg Ducat 1540; Sigismund Bathori, Hermannstadt Ducat 1588; Sigismund Bathori, Thaler 1590; Gabriel Bethlen Clausenburg Ducat 1514; Gabriel Bethlen Mediasch Double Thaler Klippe, 1627; Gabriel Bethlen Kremnitz Thaler 1621.

By Mr. Imhoff: Gabriel Bethlen Nagybanya Ducat 1629; Gabriel Bethlen Nagybanya Thaler 1629; George Rakoczi II Nagybanya Ducat 1657; George Rakoczi II Nagybanya Thaler 1659; Michael Apafi Fogaras 10 Ducat 1670; Michael Apafi Weissenburg Thaler 1683.

MORITZ WORMER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 4, 1914.

Sixty-third meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer.

Members present: Dr. French, Messrs. Merrittt, Ballard, W. H. Amberg, Woolsey, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Borradaile, Bauer, Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter from Mr. G. M. Hunter was read by the Secretary, stating that his hobby is collecting medals, and that he has been such interested in reading about the medals issued by the R. N. A. and would like to procure one of each issue for his collection. Motion made that the Association sell one of each issue to Mr. Hunter.

The matter of holding our annual dinner jointly with the Rochester Philatelic Association was taken up and the same Committee appointed last year was requested to get together and confer with the Rochester Philatelic Association to make necessary arrangements. The dinner will probably be held on our regular meeting night, Tuesday, January 19, 1915.

The Rochester Sunday Herald of October 31st exhibited a sull size cut (obverse and reverse) of our Second Anniversary Medal with Mr. Woolsey's portrait. The members of the R. N. A. were very much pleased with this as it was a very good advertisement for our Association and we are in hopes it may secure us some new members. The notice also gave Mr. Koeb full credit for his ability to produce such a beautiful work of art.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, November 17, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

We acknowledge with thanks clippings received from Prof. Hutt, Messrs. Harold Manning and Harry E. James.

A FEW LEFT

Mexican Constitutionalist or Rebel Coins

The silver coins were struck from "confiscated" bullion, and it is said that these coins contain parts of gold. The 2 centavo pieces were coined from the trolley wires of the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway. It was necessary to suspend operations on this line.

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